

CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XVI.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1832.

[NO. 789.]

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per
square for the first, and thirty cents for each suc-
ceeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state
the number of insertions desired, or they will be con-
sidered till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Book Store.

THE Subscriber having purchased the Stock of
BOOKS & STATIONARY
of Mr. Jas. Hadlock, solicits the patronage of his
friends and the public in this new line of business.
He has ordered a large additional supply of Books
and Stationary, and of the various Fancy Articles usu-
ally found in Book Stores, which in a few weeks, he
hopes, will enable him to offer to the public a Stock
worthy of the Town, and of the extensive back coun-
try with which it is connected. It is his intention to
sell at reduced prices for Cash.
He has now on hand, Latin, Greek, and English
School Books, a few Medical Works, Bibles, Testa-
ments, Prayer and Hymn Books, in great variety. N.
Combs Law Books, Blank Books, best and common
Letter and Cap Paper, Pen and Pocket Knives, Su-
perior Razors, Surveyors' Instruments, &c. &c.
Orders for Books will be forwarded, and new
Works always procured with as little delay as possi-
ble.
The Store will remain for the present, opposite
the Planter's Hotel, foot of Hay Mount
E. J. HALE.

WANTED.

A Youth to attend in the above Store.
E. J. H. 88
July 9, 1832.

Just Received.

THE Ambitious Student, Bulwer's last Work,
Adventures of a Younger Son,
The False Step,
Romance of History,
Leckhart's Napoleon,
Pollock's Course of Time,
Zion Songster, &c. &c.
E. J. HALE.
July 9, 1832.

FOR SALE.

20 Boxes Fayetteville mould Candles
40 Bushels Plasterer's Hair, for sale by
H. HORN.
July 5, 1832.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust,
executed by the late John Mac Millan, to secure
the payment of certain debts therein named, the un-
designed, surviving Trustee, will sell at Public Auc-
tion, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Satur-
day the 28th instant, at 12 o'clock, M., the follow-
ing named Lots and Lands.
1 Lot in the Town of Fayetteville, corner
of Union street, adjoining Lots owned by Oliver P.
Buck on Old street, and Robert Donaldson on Union
street.
1 Lot and Improvements, on North side of
Maiden Lane, now occupied by Mrs. Henderson.
A Tract of Land about 5 miles from Fay-
etteville, containing 119 acres, situate on the West
side of Buckhead, joining Malcom McPherson and
Daniel Graham.
A Tract of Land about 4 miles from Fay-
etteville, containing 500 acres, situate on the East
side of Beaver Creek, adjoining Grove's, Nott's, Mrs.
Stackfield's and Colin McPherson's lines, formerly
the property of Duncan Munroe.
One Lot near the Poplar Spring, contain-
ing one acre, now occupied by David Torrence.
A Few in the Episcopal Church, number-
ed in the plan of said Church 23.
A Few in the Presbyterian Church, num-
bered 25.
Terms, twelve months credit. Notes payable at
the Bank of Cape Fear, Fayetteville, with approved
security.
ROBERT STRANGE, Surviving Trustee.
Fayetteville, July 10, 1832.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

PURSUANT to the provisions of a Deed of Trust
executed by Norman Kershaw and Murdoch
Graham, to secure the payment of certain debts
therein named, the undersigned, surviving Trustee,
will sell at Public Auction, at the Market House
in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 28th July, inst., at 12
o'clock, M.
A Lot on the South side of Old Street, for-
merly the property of Kenneth Murchison, and after-
wards of Kershaw & Ochiltree.
Terms, 12 months credit, Note payable at the
Bank of Cape Fear, Fayetteville, with approved
security.
PARIS I. TILLINGHAST, Surviving Trustee.
Fayetteville, July 10th, 1832.

Just Received.

10 Hbls. prime SUGAR,
15 Bbls. COFFEE,
60 Kegs Nails and Brads,
250 sacks Liverpool Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel,
25 half bbls. do.
5000 lbs. choice Bacon, for sale by
CASSWELL S. BRAY.
July 10.

For Sale.

A LARGE and commodious Warehouse in Camp-
bellton, known as the Halliday Warehouse.
For particulars enquire of the subscriber.
JOHN CRUSOE.
Fayetteville, July 9th, 1832.

MACKEREL & NAILS.

JUST RECEIVED,
15 Bbls. No. 2 Mackerel,
No. 1 do.
50 Kegs Cut Nails, assorted.
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

TO RENT.

THE STORE HOUSE on the East corner of the
Court House square, now in the occupancy of
Messrs. Styles & Meenan. It is large and commodious,
and for business, not surpassed by any other stand-
ing in the place. For terms, apply to the subscriber, liv-
ing on the premises.
ANDREW MATTHEW.
Fayetteville, June 21, 1832.

Fresh Lime Juice.

IN bottles, for the dozen or single one, for sale by
DRAKE & ATKINS.
July 10. 83-2w

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having a large family, and solely
depending on his own exertions for support, in-
tends moving to the West, hereby offers for sale his
well known stand in Waughton, N. C. three miles
East of Salem, containing about two and a half acres
of land, including a frame Dwelling House, and
House of Entertainment, Store House, Kitchen, and
other outbuildings, a well in good repair, &c.; a
good Garden, and a Wall, perhaps not excelled for
rock. Some lots containing fruit trees. Also, a
small assortment of Goods, Groceries and Hardware.
Those desirous of being in possession of a healthy sit-
uation, would do well to view the premises. There
has been no sickness in my family in 24 years. (One
case of bodily infirmity excepted.) Also, a small
Plantation in good repair, and containing upwards of
200 Apple Trees, all grafted. Perhaps a better se-
lection of good fruit cannot be found. All of which
I offer low. Those inclined to settle in these parts
are invited to call.
P. TRANSOU.
Waughton, N. C. July 3. 88 6w pd.

Specific for Ague and Fever.

THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,
An infallible remedy for Ague and Fever, and all
diseases of the stomach, arising from bile. Ex-
perience, the surest and most convincing teacher, has
most satisfactorily proved the efficacy of this medi-
cine, as a remedy for the above named diseases.
It has frequently been tried, in long standing cases
of Ague and Fever, and has been attended with suc-
cess. If resorted to on the first attack of the Ague,
one dose is sufficient.
Patients who use this medicine, will not find them-
selves, while using it, under the necessity of chang-
ing their ordinary diet, or suspending their attention
to business.
When the stomach is surcharged with bile, one
dose of the MEDICAMENTUM gives re-
lief, as it cleanses the stomach of all morbid humors
and prevents all predisposition to head-ache, indig-
estion and fever, it will be found to be one of the
most useful and convenient Spring and Fall purga-
tives that can be resorted to.
For sale by
THOMAS COCHRAN,
Corner of Planter's Hotel.

To the Public.

THE Subscribers do most cheerfully recommend
THOMAS'S INDIAN MEDICAMENTUM,
for Agues and Fevers, having suffered much from
that distressing complaint and found no permanent
relief until they made use of that Medicine. It is
perfectly safe and gives immediate relief when taken
according to directions.
ARCH'D SMITH,
NEILL MCNAIR,
CASSWELL S. BRAY.
July 9th, 1832.

Nails, Iron, &c.

400 Kegs Cut Nails and Brads,
20 " Cut Spikes,
2,500 lbs. Wrought Spikes,
10 Tons Iron,
50 Boxes Window Glass,
1,500 lbs. Lard and Lump Sugar,
60 Bbls. Coffee,
10 Hbls. Molasses,
200 Reams Wrapping Paper,
300 Grindstones,
500 bush. Sound Salt,
For sale by
WM. CALDER & CO.
Wilmington, June 25. 86-5w

Seventy-five Dollars reward.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, on the 9th of June,
1832, living on the State line, Troup County,
Georgia, a mulatto negro man named JACK, near six
feet high, 28 or 30 years old, his upper teeth out, has
thick lips, and a scar on the right cheek; has on cord-
ed pantaloons and a homespun coat, blue mixed -
The thief, Mr. EDWIN ELLIS, a little Guinea look-
ing man, 21 years old, about 5 feet high, red rim'd
eyes, freckle face, has homespun cloth, and wears a
black fur hat. The above reward will be given for
said thief and negro if delivered to me at my house,
or \$50 if confined in the State, or \$40 if confined out
of the State so that I get them, or in proportion for
either.
WILLIAM NELSON.
N. B. They are making for Fayetteville, No. Car-
olina, and have been heard of at Augusta.
The Editors of the Fayetteville Observer, Che-
raw Republican, Raleigh Star, Wilmington Recorder,
and Newbern Sentinel, are requested to give the a-
bove five insertions, and forward their accounts, di-
rected to me, at La Grange, Troup County, Georgia.
June 22. (86-5w) W. N.

TIN.

IN Store, 20 Boxes Tin Plates,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
June 26.

WILL WIDDIFIELD.

CLOCK and WATCH MAKER,
Respectfully informs
his friends and former custom-
ers, that he has returned to this
place, and resumed the above
business, in the Brick Row, di-
rectly opposite the Planter's
Hotel, where he will be grate-
ful for a renewal of their favours.
The portion of Goods already received consists of
an extensive assortment of
Patent Lever and Plain
ENGLISH & FRENCH WATCHES,
With most articles appertaining to the business.
N. B. A constant supply of Hemming & Son's su-
perior drill'd eyed NEEDLES, direct from the man-
ufactury.
Fayetteville, Nov. 22. 55tf

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the President,
Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape
Fear at the expiration of three months from this date,
for the renewal of a certificate for eighteen Shares of
the Stock of the said Bank, in the name of Peter
Smith, late of Fayetteville, the said certificate being
lost or burnt.
DUNCAN SMITH, Executor of
PETER SMITH.
Fayetteville, June 19th, 1832. 83-3m.

The Editors of the Raleigh Register and Wil-

mington Recorder, are requested to insert the above
three months and forward their accounts to this office.

New Goods.

THE Subscriber informs the public that he is now
receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS of every
description, which is offered to the public at very re-
duced prices, having been bought mostly at the New
York package sales, they will be sold extremely low.
Merchants from the country will do well to call and
examine them. Among the Goods are super blue,
black, olive, brown, bottle green and mixt Cloths,
Satinets, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Drillings, Merino
Cassimeres, Merino Cloths, imitation Merino Cloths,
Brochelles, Lastings, Princettas, Nankeens, Mole-
skins, Bangup Cordis, French Drills, Clark's spool
Cotton, a great variety of fancy Prints, newest style,
4-4 and 6-4 Ginghams, 4-4 Parisian Prints, Parisian
Muslins, Swiss Muslins, cross bar'd Muslins, Mull Ja-
comet and Brook Muslins, Swiss Capes and Pelerines,
lace Capes and Pelerines, 5-4, 4-4 and 3-4 Shirtings
and Sheetings, 4-4 Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Linen
Cambrics, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, 5-4 I-
rish Sheetings, 8-4 table Diaper, Russia Diaper, Mer-
seilles and other Vestings, Palm leaf Hats, scarlet
merino square and long Slawls, Leghorn and Dun-
stable Bonnets, Shoes, Carriages.

SILKS.

Gros-de-Swiss, Italian Lustrings, Gros-de-Berlins,
Gros-de-Naples, blk. Sinchews and Sarsnets, white,
pink and green Florences, rich Vestings, rich Gar-
net and belt Ribbons, fancy gauze Handkerchiefs
and Scarfs, Nankin Crape Shawls, Nankin Robes,
rich field Silks, Barege and Palmerines, ladies' fancy
Work Bags, ladies' Cravats, handanna Handkerchiefs,
&c. &c., together with many other articles too tedious
to enumerate.
JNO. MCARN
April 24, 1832. 77tf.

For Rent.

THAT commodious Dwelling on Gillespie street,
recently occupied by Duncan McRae, Esq. ad-
joining the U. S. Bank Lot. Apply to
C. P. MALLETT.
June 11, 1832. 84tf.

Coffee.

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMBOAT JNO. WALKER,
85 Bbls. Porto-Rico COFFEE,
IN STORE,
25 bags Havana COFFEE, for sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 8. 79tf.

Fayetteville Water Works.

A meeting of the Fayetteville Water Works
Company, held on the 1st inst. GURDON
DEMING, Esq., was appointed Superintendent, with
full power to collect all sums now due, or hereafter
to become due to the Company.
E. J. HALE, Sec'y.
June 4th, 1832.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber most respectfully informs his
friends and the public in general, that he has re-
moved to the corner Building recently occupied by
Mr. Williamson Whitehead as a Grocery Store, where
he has on hand a very general assortment of Gro-
ceries, &c., which will be sold low, either for cash or
country produce, viz:
Sugar, Coffee, Iron, Steel, Salt, Molasses, Pe-
pper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Nails, Brads, Castings, Pow-
der, Lead, Shot, &c. &c. &c.
-ALSO-
10,000 lbs. prime large BACON,
Corn, Flour and Oats.
HENRY HORN.
June 12, 1832. 84-3m.

Dwelling House for sale.

THE Subscriber is authorized to sell that desirable
Residence on Hay Mount, the property of his fa-
ther, known as the Newby House. The situation is
high and healthy, has an excellent garden attached,
with all convenient out houses, and acres of Land.
For terms, which will be accommodating, apply in
my absence, to Mr. E. J. Hale.
SAMUEL NICHOLS.
June 5, 1832. 83tf.

Just Received.

5 Hbls. superior SUGAR, for sale by
JNO. MCARN.
May 29. 82tf.

Coffee, Molasses, &c.

Just received, by Steam Boat John Walker,
Bbls. Prime St. Jago Coffee,
25 Bbls. No. 3 Mackerel.
In Store,
10 Hbls. 1st quality Molasses,
10 Bbls. N. E. Rum,
3 Boxes Lemon Syrup. For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 29.-tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Rail Road.

PURSUANT to the provisions of an Act of the Le-
gisature of North Carolina, entitled "An Act to
incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road
Company," the undersigned Commissioners, appointed
by the said Act, Give Notice, That Books for Sub-
scription to the Capital Stock of that Company will
be opened at the Court House on Tuesday the 8th
instant, and continued open at the Bank of Cape
Fear in Fayetteville, after that day until further no-
tice.
DUNCAN MAC RAE,
J. W. WRIGHT,
JOHN H. HALL,
ROBERT STRANGE,
ALEXANDER ELLIOTT. } Commissioners.
Fayetteville, May 7, 1832. 79tf.

Notice.

PURSUANT to the provisions contained in a Deed
of Trust executed by Luke Bowen deceased, to
secure the payment of a debt due to the Presi-
dent Directors and Company of the Bank of Cape
Fear, the undersigned will sell at public Auction, at
the Town House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the
28th of July next, a Lot of Land on the West side of
Green Street, nearly opposite the Episcopal Church,
adjoining the lot owned by the Estate of Simeon
Belden, and fronting on said street 63 feet.
Terms made known at day of sale.
J. W. WRIGHT, Trustee.
Fayetteville, June 12, 1832. 84 is

EXTRACTS

From the Speech of Mr. McDuffie—Concluded.

The injury to the South by the continuance of the
present system, cannot be less than the damage
which will be produced to the manufacturing inter-
ests of the North by the repeal of that system. On
the subject of the proposition in a different form, the
benefit to the Northern manufacturers, derive from
having high duties and restrictions imposed upon the
productions and exchanges of the Southern planters,
cannot possibly be greater than the benefits which
the planters would derive from the repeal of those

duties and restrictions. Now, the benefit which the
manufacturers receive from this system may be mea-
sured by the damage they will sustain by a repeal of
it; and if we are to place any reliance on their state-
ments, they will be great and overwhelming. Not
less overwhelming, then, would be the tide of pros-
perity which would flow in and enrich the Southern
planters, if the barriers which impede their inter-
course with their natural markets were removed, and
their unalienable rights to the free use of the pro-
ducts of their industry were restored to them.

We have, thus far, considered this question only
as it affects the relative interests of the contending
parties; let us now examine it in reference to the in-
finitely more important consideration of their rights.
And here the difference between the claims of the
Southern planters and the Northern manufacturers
is too obvious to escape the dullest perception. No
one will venture to maintain that the planters can
claim any thing to which they have not a natural
and indefeasible right. They do not ask the Gov-
ernment to give them any aid of any kind; they only
ask that it will let them alone, while honestly em-
ployed in the pursuit of happiness. Have they not,
for example, a natural right to produce cotton, to-
bacco, and rice? Have they not the same natural
right to sell it wherever they can do it, most advan-
tageously, whether at home or abroad? And does
not the right to sell abroad involve the right of bring-
ing home, without hindrance or restriction, the com-
modities obtained by that sale? It is clear, it is self-
evident, that, in exercising these natural rights, the
planters do not violate the rights of any other class
of citizens, however directly they may come in con-
flict with their interests.

To what charter, human or divine, can you appeal
for the power of taking away the property of one
man for the purpose of giving it to another? No go-
vernment on the face of the earth ever had, or ever
can have, the right to exercise such a power, either
directly or indirectly, openly or in disguise. It re-
ally appears to me, that, in the evil times on which
we have fallen, language has lost its meaning, and
that the world is governed by a miserable cant of
hypocrisy and deception.

You openly and unblushingly perpetrate plunder,
and denounce the outrage by calling it protection! Do
you gentlemen understand the import of words?—
Protection! Protection against what? Is there a
band of foreign mercenaries threatening to plunder
and lay waste the manufacturing establishments of
the North? If there be any such danger to be ap-
prehended, you have only to call upon the generous
spirit of the South, and thousands will rally under
your standard, prepared to shed the last drop of their
blood in defending your rights and repelling the in-
vaders. But there is no foreign army threatening
invasion; and I again ask, against what is it that the
manufacturers clamour so loud for protection? But
one answer can be truly given to this question: they
desire to be protected against a fair and equal com-
petition with the productions of Southern industry.
Involve it, mystify it, disguise it as you may, "to this
complexion it must come at last." The real invec-
tives against whom this clamorous uproar for protec-
tion is raised, are the planters of cotton, tobacco and
rice. These are the true rivals of the Northern ma-
nufacturers, and but for them not a single voice would
be heard; from one extremity of this Confederacy to
the other, calling for protecting laws.

That the committee may perceive more distinctly
the real object and bearing of this protecting system
upon the two great rival interests upon which it op-
erates, I will now call their attention to a statistical
fact, which, I am sure, will strike every one as be-
ing extraordinary.

I have already stated that it was against domestic
and not foreign industry that the manufacturers call
for protection. But why is it that they need this very
high and extravagant protection? It is because fore-
ign manufactures are purchased with the productions
of the southern States, and because these productions
are produced by slave labour, which is four times as
cheap in the operations of agriculture, as the white
labour of the northern States. Yes, Sir, at this mo-
ment, a day labourer on a cotton plantation in South
Carolina, under the best management, does not earn
more than 12½ cents per day. This is the true and
only cause why the manufacturers require the Gov-
ernment to interpose its powerful arm to keep down
competition.

I speak of what I know experimentally, when I
say that if the planters of South Carolina were com-
pelled to pay fifty cents a day for the labour they
employ on their plantation, they could not afford to
produce cotton for less than twenty-five or thirty
cents a pound. If I should attempt to cultivate it
at the present prices, by such labour, my whole cap-
ital would be exhausted, and I should be utterly in-
solvent in less than ten years. Then, Sir, it is ob-
vious enough that it is the cheap labour of the South-
ern States, and not the cheap labour of foreign coun-
tries, against which this exterminating war of prohibi-
tion is waged by the whole confederacy of manu-
facturing interests.

I will now bring the conduct and the claims of our
adversaries to a test by which every Christian can
abstain should be willing to be tried. I will only
ask that they do unto others what they would that
others should do unto them. A great deal has been
said about compensating this question. Now, in
order to see where the true middle ground lies, upon
which the contending parties should meet, I will
first show you what are the two extremes.

The manufacturers contend that high protecting
duties shall be levied, for their benefit, upon the
productions of the southern planters. This is one
extreme. I will now state the opposite extreme,
which precisely corresponds with it. Suppose,
then, that the planters of the south were to allege
that they laboured under great disadvantages in ex-
changing their staples for manufactures, that they
had to go into foreign countries, pay heavy expenses
in sending their staples abroad, and in bringing back
the manufactures obtained for them; from all which
expenses the domestic manufacturers were fortune-
lly exempted, having their customers almost at their
own doors. And suppose further, to countervail
these disadvantages, and to encourage American
commerce, they were to invoke Government to per-
mit them to import foreign manufactures free of
duty, while a protecting excise duty of forty per
cent. should be levied for their benefit, upon all do-
mestic manufactures that came in competition with
their imports;—this would be demanding precisely
the same protection against the manufacturers which
the manufacturers now demand and enjoy against
them. I defy any one to draw a sound distinction
between them. How, then, would the manufactur-
ers stand affected by having the rule which they have
so long applied to others, applied to themselves?
All their manufactures that come in competition
with imports would have to pay into the Treasury a
duty of forty per cent. to encourage and protect the
planting and exporting industry of the South. Would
this be, in any respect, more unjust than the present
protecting system? Would it not be its perfect
counterpart? And who would be injured by these
protecting excise duties levied upon northern man-
ufactures? The producers of these manufactures?
Oh no! We have been a thousand times told that
the producer bears no part of the burden of a duty

levied on his productions, but that the whole burden
falls upon the consumer. If this be true, the manu-
facturers would sustain no burden, and have no
cause of complaint in consequence of this protecting
excise duty. It would fall exclusively on the con-
sumers, and be thus distributed equally all over the
Union, as it is alleged of the import duties. If this
doctrine is true in one case, it is undoubtedly true
in the other. No rule can be true, as I often heard
it said when I was studying arithmetic, which will not
work both ways. Yes, Sir, if we were to apply to
the manufacturers the rule which they have applied to
the planters; if an excise duty of forty per cent.
were levied and collected from their productions, as
the import duty now is from the productions of the
South, a clamour would be forthwith raised through-
out the manufacturing States, like that "universal
hubbub" which Milton describes in the infernal re-
gions. A million of voices would cry out, "oppres-
sion! desolation! war! vengeance! you have destruyed
our manufactures! you have reduced us to beg-
gary!" And, Sir, were unto that audacious political
economist, who should dare to stand up amidst the
ruins, and attempt to console the manufacturers by
assuring them, as the Southern people have been so
often assured, that they had no cause whatever to
complain as producers, for that the whole burden
of the duty must necessarily fall on the consumers.
Thus, then, having seen the two extremes, it is easy
to find the middle ground of compromise which lies
between them. It is this: we say to ourselves, if
you will permit our imported manufactures to come
in free of duty, we will permit your domestic man-
ufactures. If this were an original question, I solemnly
believe—indeed I know, that this would be the
true point of equality. It would be as equal as a
system of indirect taxation could be rendered. You
will perceive, therefore, how liberal is the conces-
sion which the bill before you makes to the manu-
facturing interest, and how far it still is from putting
the South upon a footing of equality with the North.
One half of the whole scheme will still be a tax upon
the productive industry of the South, and a bounty
to that of the North.

The moment, Sir, you impose a duty upon the
manufacturers of the North, you open the eyes of the
manufacturers to the absurdity of the doctrine which
maintains that the whole burden of the duty falls
upon the consumer. It never was true in any coun-
try, or in any condition of trade, that the producers
of commodities upon which import or excise duties
were levied, could throw the whole burden of those
duties upon the consumers. Even in the state of
things most favourable to this result, where the du-
ties are imposed upon the entire quantity of the tax-
ed commodities consumed in the country, the whole
burden cannot be thrown from the producers to the
consumers, though the principal part of it undoubt-
edly would be in most instances. If, for example,
on any emergency an excise duty should be levied
upon hats and shoes, do you imagine that the whole
burden of these duties would fall exclusively on the
wearers of hats and shoes? So far from it, the me-
chanics engaged in producing these manufactures,
guided by the unerring instinct of self-interest, would
be the very first to complain of these duties as par-
tial and unequal. And if a political economist should
rise up and tell them to make themselves easy, for
that no part of the burden fell upon them as makers
of hats and shoes, they would indignantly reject his
consolation as vain philosophy.

I will illustrate my view by referring to the actual
state of the imports and consumption of cotton man-
ufactures.

The value of cotton goods produced in the United
States, for sale, at the various manufacturing, may be
estimated at twenty-four millions of dollars; the val-
ue of similar articles imported from abroad, has been,
taking an average of several years, about eight mil-
lions of dollars; making the whole mass of cotton man-
ufactures sold and consumed in the United States a-
mount to thirty-two millions. In this state of our trade
the Government levies a duty, it will be assumed, of
fifty per cent. not upon the whole thirty-two mil-
lions worth of cotton manufactures consumed in the
country, but only upon the eight millions worth which
are imported from foreign countries. And in this
state of facts, it is contended that the domestic pro-
ducers of the imported manufactures—the planters
of the South, are not subjected to any peculiar burden
by these discriminating duties upon their productions,
but that the whole burden of the duty is thrown ex-
clusively upon the consumers of cotton goods. Let
us examine this proposition, and see to what strange
conclusions it would lead us. A duty of fifty per
cent. upon the eight millions of imported cotton
manufactures, yields a revenue of four millions of dol-
lars, which is paid into the Treasury. Now, if the
whole burden of this duty falls upon the consumers
of imported cotton goods, it can only be so by the
enhancement of the price of these goods fifty per
cent. in the market. But they come into a market
where there are also domestic goods of the very same
kind to the amount of twenty-four millions.

As it is evident that the imported and domestic ar-
ticles of the same kind and quality cannot maintain
different prices in a common market, it follows that
if the price of the imported commodities is enhanced
fifty per cent. by the duties, that of the domestic com-
modities must rise to precisely the same level. The
whole mass of cotton manufactures would thus be en-
hanced, in price, fifty per cent. by a duty of fifty
per cent. levied on only one-fourth part of our con-
sumption; and a tax of four millions of dollars col-
lected and paid into the Treasury, would consequen-
tly operate as a burden of sixteen millions upon the
people of the United States! But this is not the only
strange consequence that follows. If the Government
were to impose a duty of fifty per cent. equally upon
the eight millions of cotton goods imported, and the
twenty-four millions made in the United States, it
will not be pretended that this could possibly raise
the price of cotton goods more than forty per cent.
If, then, the duty upon eight millions only has the
same effect, it establishes the monstrous position that
a revenue of four millions of dollars levied upon eight
millions of productions, is precisely as burdensome
to the people as a revenue of sixteen millions of dol-
lars levied upon thirty-two millions of productions! I
call upon those gentlemen who maintain that the
whole burden of the duty falls upon the consumer
to abandon their theory, or admit that it is a
legitimate conclusion. I am aware that the advocates
of free trade once maintained these opinions, and
hence inferred that the manufacturing States were
as much oppressed by the protecting system as any
other portion of the Union. But the people of those
States, feeling, and seeing, and knowing, that they
were in a state of high prosperity, laughed at these
mere speculative theories.

The truth is, that when a small portion only of a
certain description of commodities is selected for tax-
ation, and a discriminating duty is levied upon that
portion, it follows, of necessity, that the greater part
of the burden imposed upon these selected and pro-
scribed articles, must fall upon their producers. My
own opinion on this subject is founded upon a prin-
ciple that is perfectly clear but the precise propor-
tion which the consumers and producers respectively
bear of the burthen imposed, must be, in some de-
gree, conjectural. One proposition, however, may
be confidently affirmed—the amount of the aggregate
burden imposed upon all the consumers of cotton

goods, foreign and domestic, does not exceed the amount of the revenue collected by the Government upon the eight millions which we import from abroad. If these eight millions constituted the whole consumption of the country, it is conceded that, even in that case, it would be difficult to transfer the whole burden of the duty to the consumers. But when these eight millions of taxed commodities come into a market where they meet the competition of twenty-four millions of the same sort of goods which pay no duty at all, the difficulty of making the consumers pay the whole amount of tax levied, is obviously increased. But, admitting that they can be made to pay it, how will it be distributed? It must be equally diffused over the whole thirty-two millions of cotton manufactures consumed in the country. Four millions of dollars, therefore, the amount of taxation imposed, will operate as a tax of twelve and a half per cent. on all the consumers of the thirty-two millions of cotton fabrics in the United States. As it is obvious that the consumers of imported cotton manufactures would only bear, in the case stated, a burden of 12 1/2 per cent. it would seem to follow, as a corollary, that the remaining thirty-seven and a half per cent. of the duty paid at the custom-house must be paid by the producers: for it may be laid down as a universal rule, that wherever a duty is levied upon any production, whatever part of that duty cannot be thrown upon the consumer, must, of necessity fall on the producer.

These views of the subject, which I fear I have very indistinctly presented, bring me to what I regard as a very important topic in this discussion: I allude to the embarrassment and confusion which results from estimating the value of every thing in money, and habitually confounding of the money price with the exchangeable value of all commodities. If the cotton planters, for example, were to carry their cotton to Europe themselves, and exchange it for manufactures without the intervention of commercial agents, and if the Government were to levy the taxes in kind by taking from the planters, I will suppose forty out of every hundred bales of the goods into which they had converted their cotton, no one could fail to perceive that the system of protecting duties would be as unjust, unequal, and oppressive as the wickedness of man can make it. Yet, nothing can be more certain than that the intervention of commercial agents and of money produce no change whatever, either in the extent or the distribution of the burdens of taxation. I will now attempt to make this demonstrably clear, by analyzing the actual operations of the exchanges of our foreign commerce, and by pointing out the influence of our commercial restrictions upon the relative value of specie and of other commodities.

But the great and radical objection to the protecting system is not that it is unequal in its operation, or even that it is unconstitutional, but that, by throwing the great pecuniary interests of the manufacturing and planting States into direct and irreconcilable hostility, it entirely destroys the security which the representative principle was designed to provide, and converts the majority of Congress into an irresponsible despotism, not only as it regards the power of taxation itself, but as it regards all the interests that can be directly or indirectly affected by it. The fundamental principle of English liberty, which our ancestors brought with them when they emigrated to this continent, and which they waged the war of the Revolution to vindicate and maintain, is, that taxes are voluntary grants from the people, and that consequently no power can rightly impose taxes but the representatives of those who pay them. In a system of taxation which is essentially equal, an income or property tax, for example, this principle must operate in its full vigor. If our present revenue were raised by a law which made every citizen of the Union contribute in exact proportion to his income, I should feel that the power of taxing the property of my constituents might be safely entrusted to the representatives of any other State, because the very same burden which they imposed upon my constituents they would necessarily impose upon their own. The responsibility of the representative body, in this case, not only to a majority of the Union, but to every part of it, however small, would be as perfect as human wisdom can make it. But, under our existing system of revenue, embracing indirect taxation with indirect bounties, the whole of this is entirely reversed, so that the principle of responsibility itself is perverted into a principle of absolute despotism. The representatives who impose the taxes are not only destitute of all responsibility, direct or indirect, to the minority who pay them, but, what is infinitely worse, they are responsible to the majority who receive the bounties. Taxation and representation are no longer coincident and proportionate; on the contrary, the interest which imposes taxes, is brought into direct conflict with that which pays them.

Allow me, sir, to exemplify these principles, by applying them to a case that will come directly home to "our business and our bosoms." Let us take cotton manufactures, a leading article among the objects of the protecting system, and suppose the question now submitted for our decision to be exclusively confined to the adjustment of the duty on that article. It is proposed to establish a duty of 12 1/2 per cent., and the gentleman from Massachusetts insists, that for the benefit of himself and his constituents, the duty shall be fixed at forty per cent.; and, in this demand, he is unanimously sustained by the rest of the delegation from that State. Now, I put the question to the common sense and candor of this committee, whether, in imposing this tax, the representatives from Massachusetts act as responsible representatives? Do they "give and grant" the money of their own constituents for the support of Government? On the contrary, do they not "take and carry away" the money of my constituents to nourish and sustain the prosperity of theirs? The avowed object of imposing so high a duty on the productions of So. Carolina, is to give just so much bounty to the manufacturing interest of Massachusetts.

Sir, the Southern States of this Union are reduced to a condition strictly, and to all intents and purposes, colonial, under the dominion of the manufacturing States; a condition incomparably worse than that from which our forefathers released themselves by the revolution. Let us trace out the analogy. England said to her American colonies, you shall not trade with the rest of the world for such manufactures as are produced in the mother country. The manufacturing States say to their Southern Colonies, you shall not trade with the rest of the world for such manufactures as we produce, under a penalty of forty per cent. upon the value of every cargo detected in this illicit commerce; which penalty aforesaid shall be levied, collected, and paid, out of the products of your industry, to nourish and sustain ours. Now, sir, in what solitary particular does this American colonial system differ from the former British colonial system on the score of principle? Are not the most vital interests, the most incontestable rights of the Southern States violated and sacrificed to promote the interests of the governing majority; and is this step-dame Government any thing more than the mere instrument of that majority in making the inheritance of one portion of this great family of States tributary to another portion?

But, sir, while the principle of colonial vassalage is the same as that from which our forefathers redeemed themselves, the actual oppression under which the Southern States are now suffering, (I speak in measured language,) is more than one hundred times greater. The markets of all the rest of the world from which the English colonies were excluded by the colonial policy of the mother country, were comparatively insignificant. England was the best and the natural market of the colonies, and the restrictions which excluded them from the rest of Europe, were almost purely nominal. On the other hand, sir, the markets of the world from which this American colonial system excludes the Southern States, are absolutely vital to their prosperity, I might almost say, to their existence. And I use no

figure when I say that the consummation of the avowed purpose of this system, the end to which it inevitably tends, would make the Southern, as a planting community, a dismal waste, void alike of light, and life, and hope.

[Mr. McDuffie's closing remarks, which are in type, are excluded to make room for the Veto Message.]

MESSAGE

From the President of the U. States, returning the Bank Bill to the Senate, with his objections.

To the Senate:
The bill "to modify and continue" the act, entitled "an act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," was presented to me on the 4th July, instant. Having considered it with that solemn regard to the principles of the Constitution, which the day was calculated to inspire, and come to the conclusion that it ought not to become a law, I herewith return it to the Senate, in which it originated, with my objections.

A Bank of the United States is, in many respects, convenient for the Government, and useful to the people. Entertaining this opinion, and deeply impressed with the belief that some of the powers and privileges possessed by the existing bank, are unauthorized by the Constitution, subversive of the rights of the States, and dangerous to the liberties of the people, I felt it my duty, at an early period of my administration, to call the attention of Congress to the practicability of organizing an institution combining all its advantages, and obviating these objections. I sincerely regret that, in the act before me, I can perceive none of those modifications of the bank charter which are necessary, in my opinion, to make it compatible with justice, with sound policy, or with the Constitution of our country.

The present corporate body, denominated the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States, will have existed, at the time this act is intended to take effect, twenty years. It enjoys an exclusive privilege of banking under the authority of the General Government, a monopoly of its favor and support, and, as a necessary consequence, almost a monopoly of the foreign and domestic exchange. The powers, privileges, and favors bestowed upon it in the original charter, by increasing the value of the stock far above its par value, operated as a gratuity of many millions to the stockholders.

An apology may be found for the failure to guard against this result, in the consideration that the effect of the original act of incorporation could not be certainly foreseen at the time of its passage. The act before me proposes another gratuity to the holders of the same stock, and in many cases to the same men, of at least seven millions more. This donation finds no apology in any uncertainty as to the effect of the act. On all hands it is conceded that its passage will increase, at least twenty or thirty per cent. more, the market price of the stock, subject to the payment of the annuity of \$200,000 per year, secured by the act; thus adding, in a moment, one-fourth to its par value. It is not our own citizens only who are to receive the bounty of our Government. More than eight millions of the stock of this bank are held by foreigners. By this act the American republic proposes virtually to make them a present of some millions of dollars. For these gratuities to foreigners, and to some of our own opulent citizens, the act secures no equivalent whatever. They are the certain gains of the present stockholders, under the operation of this act, after making full allowance for the payment of the bonus.

Every monopoly, and all exclusive privileges, are granted at the expense of the public, which ought to receive a fair equivalent. The many millions which this act proposes to bestow on the stockholders of the existing bank, must come directly or indirectly out of the earnings of the American people. It is due to them, therefore, if their Government sell monopolies and exclusive privileges, that they should at least exact from them as much as they are worth in open market. The value of the monopoly, in this case, may be correctly ascertained. The twenty-eight millions of stock would probably be at an advance of fifty per cent., and command, in market, at least forty-two millions of dollars, subject to the payment of the present loans. The present value of the monopoly, therefore, is seventeen millions of dollars, and this the act proposes to sell for three millions, payable in fifteen annual instalments of \$200,000 each.

It is not conceivable how the present stockholders can have any claim to the special favor of the Government. The present corporation has enjoyed its monopoly during the period stipulated in the original contract. If we must have such a corporation, why should not the Government sell out the whole stock, and thus secure to the people the full market value of the privileges granted? Why should Congress create and sell the twenty-eight millions of stock, incorporating the purchasers with all the powers and privileges secured in this act, and putting the premium upon the sales into the Treasury.

But this act does not permit competition in the purchase of this monopoly. It seems to be predicated upon the erroneous idea, that the present stockholders have a prescriptive right, not only to the favor, but to the bounty of the Government. It appears that more than a fourth part of the stock is held by foreigners, and the residue is held by a few hundred of our citizens, chiefly of the richest class. For their benefit does this act exclude the whole American people from competition in the purchase of this monopoly, and dispose of it for many millions less than its worth. This seems the less excusable, because some of our citizens, not now stockholders, petitioned that the door of competition might be opened, and offered to take a charter on terms much more favorable to the Government and country.

But this proposition, although made by men whose aggregate wealth is believed to be equal to all the private stock in the existing bank, has been set aside, and the bounty of our Government is proposed to be again bestowed on the few who have been fortunate enough to secure the stock, and at this moment wield the power of the existing institution. I cannot perceive the justice or policy of this course. If our Government must sell monopolies, it would seem to be its duty to take nothing less than their full value; and if gratuities must be made once in fifteen or twenty years, let them not be bestowed on the subjects of a foreign Government, nor upon a designated or a favored class of men in our country. It is but justice and good policy, as far as the nature of the case will admit, to confine our favors to our own fellow citizens, and let each in his turn enjoy an opportunity to profit by our bounty. In the bearings of the act before me upon these points, I find ample reasons why it should not become a law.

It has been urged as an argument in favor of rechartering the present bank, that calling in its loans will produce great embarrassment and distress. The time allowed to close its concerns is ample; and if it has been well managed its pressure will be light, and heavy only in case its management has been bad. If, therefore, it should produce distress, the fault will be its own, and it would furnish a reason against renewing a power which has been so obviously abused. But will there ever be a time when this reason will be less powerful? To acknowledge its force, is to admit that the bank ought to be perpetual, and, as a consequence, the present stockholders and those inheriting their rights as successors be established, a privileged order, clothed both with great political power, and enjoying immense pecuniary advantages, from their connection with the Government.

The modifications of the existing charter, proposed by this act, are not such, in my view, as to make it consistent with the rights of the States, or the liberties of the people. The qualification of the right

of the bank to hold real estate, the limitation of its power to establish branches, and the power reserved to Congress to forbid the circulation of small notes, are restrictions, comparatively, of little value or importance. All the objectionable principles of the existing corporation, and most of its odious features are retained without alteration.

The fourth section provides "that the notes or bills of the said corporation, although the same be on the faces thereof respectively made payable at one place only, shall nevertheless be received by the said corporation at the bank, or at any of the offices of discount and deposit thereof, if tendered in liquidation or payment of any balance due to said corporation, or to such office of discount and deposit from any other incorporated bank."

This provision secures to the State banks a legal privilege in the Bank of the U. States, which is withheld from all private citizens. If a State Bank in Philadelphia owe the Bank of the U. States, and have notes issued by the St. Louis branch, it can pay the debt with those notes; but if a merchant, mechanic, or other private citizen be in like circumstances, he cannot, by law, pay his debt with those notes, but must sell them at a discount, or send them to St. Louis to be cashed. This boon, conceded to the State Banks, though not unjust in itself, is most odious; because it does not measure out equal justice to the high and the low, the rich and the poor. To the extent of its practical effect, it is a bond of union among the banking establishments of the nation, erecting them into an interest separate from that of the people; and a necessary tendency is to unite the Bank of the U. States, and the State banks, in any measure which may be thought conducive to their common interest.

The ninth section of the act recognizes principles of worse tendency than any provision of the present charter.

It enacts that "the cashier of the bank shall annually report to the Secretary of the Treasury the names of all stockholders who are not resident citizens of the U. States; and, on the application of the Treasurer of any State, shall make out, and transmit to such Treasurer, a list of stockholders residing in, or citizens of, such State, with the amount owned by each."

Although this provision, taken in connexion with a decision of the supreme Court, surrenders, by its silence, the right of the States to tax the banking institutions created by this corporation, under the names of branches, throughout the Union, it is evidently intended to be construed as a concession of their right to tax that portion of the stock which may be held by their own citizens and residents. In this light, if the act becomes a law, it will be understood by the States, who will probably proceed to levy a tax equal to that paid upon the stock of banks tax is now one per cent., either on the capital or on the shares; & that may be assumed as the amount which all citizens or resident stockholders would be taxed under the operation of this act. As it is only the stock held in the States, and not that employed within them, which would be subject to taxation, and as the names of foreign stockholders are not to be reported to the Treasurers of the States, it is obvious that the stock held by them will be exempt from this burden. Their annual profits will, therefore, be increased one per cent. more than the citizen stockholders, and as the annual dividends of the bank may be safely estimated at seven per cent., the stock will be worth ten or fifteen per cent. more to foreigners than to citizens of the U. States. To appreciate the effect which this state of things will produce, we must take a brief review of the operations, and present condition of the Bank of the U. States.

By documents submitted to Congress, at the present session, it appears that on 1st of January, 1832, of the twenty-eight millions of private stock in the corporation, \$8,405,500 were held by foreigners, mostly of Great Britain. The amount of stock held in the nine western States is \$140,200, and in the four southern States is \$5,623,100, and in the eastern and middle States about \$13,522,000. The profits of the bank in 1831, as shown in a statement to Congress, were about \$3,455,598; of this there accrued in the nine western States about \$332,507, and in the middle and eastern States, about \$1,463,041. As little stock is held in the west, it is obvious that the debt of the people in that section to the bank is principally a debt to the eastern and foreign stockholders; that the interest they pay upon it, is carried into the eastern States and into Europe; and that it is a burden upon the industry, and a drain upon the convenience, and occasional distress. To meet this burden, and equalize the exchange, operations of the bank, the amount of specie drawn from those States, through its branches, within the last two years, as shown by its official reports, was about \$6,000,000. More than half a million of this amount does not stop in the eastern States, but passes on to Europe, to pay the dividends to the foreign stockholders. In the principle of taxation recognized by this act, the western States find no adequate compensation for this perpetual burden on their industry, and drain upon their currency. The branch bank at Mobile made, last year, \$93,140; yet, under the provisions of this act, the State of Alabama can raise no revenue from these profitable operations, because not a share of the stock is held by any of her citizens. Mississippi and Missouri are in the same condition in relation to the branches at Natchez and St. Louis; and such, in a greater or less degree, is the condition of every western State. The tendency of the plan of taxation which this act proposes, will be to place the whole U. States in the same relation to foreign countries which the western States bear to the eastern. When, by a tax on resident stockholders, the stock of this bank is made worth ten or fifteen per cent. more to foreigners than to residents, most of it will inevitably leave the country.

Thus will this provision, in its practical effect, deprive the eastern as well as the southern and western States, of the means of raising a revenue from the extinction of business and the great profits of this institution. It will make the American people debtors to aliens in nearly the whole amount due to this bank, and send across the Atlantic from two to five millions of specie every year, to pay the bank dividends.

In another of its bearings, this provision is fraught with danger. Of the twenty-five directors of this bank, five are chosen by the Government, and twenty by the citizen stockholders. From all voice in these elections the foreign stockholders are excluded by their charter. In proportion, therefore, as the stock is transferred to foreign holders, the extent of suffrage in the choice of directors is curtailed. Already is almost a third of the stock in foreign hands, and not represented in elections. It is constantly passing out of the country, and this act will accelerate its departure. The entire control of the institution would necessarily fall into the hands of a few citizen stockholders, and the ease with which the object would be accomplished, would be a temptation to designing men to secure that control in their own hands by monopolizing the remaining stock. There is danger that a president and directors would then be able to elect themselves from year to year, and without responsibility or control, manage the whole concerns of the bank during the existence of its charter. It is easy to conceive that great evils to our country and its institutions might flow from such a concentration of power in the hands of a few men, irresponsible to the people.

Is there no danger to our liberty and independence in a bank that, in its nature, has so little to do with our country? The president of the bank has been, in that respect, the State Bank exist by its force. Should its influence become concentrated, as it may under the operation of such an act as this, in the hands of a self-elected directory, whose interests are identified with those of the foreign stockholder, will there not be cause to tremble for the

purity of our elections in peace, and for the independence of our country in war? Their power would be great whenever they might choose to exert it; but if this monopoly were regularly renewed every fifteen or twenty years, on terms proposed by themselves, they might seldom in peace put forth their strength to influence elections or control the affairs of the nation. But if any private citizen or public functionary should interpose to curtail its powers, or prevent a renewal of its privileges, it cannot be doubted that he would be made to feel its influence.

Should the stock of the bank principally pass into the hands of the subjects of a foreign country, and we should unfortunately become involved in a war with that country, what would be our condition? Of the course which would be pursued by a bank almost wholly owned by the subjects of a foreign power, and managed by those whose interests, if not affections, would run in the same direction, there can be no doubt. All its operations within would be in aid of the hostile fleets and armies without: controlling our currency, receiving our public moneys, and holding thousands of our citizens in dependence, it would be more formidable and dangerous than the naval and military power of the enemy.

If we must have a bank with private stockholders, every consideration of sound policy, and every impulse of American feeling, admonishes that it should be purely American. Its stockholders should be composed exclusively of our own citizens, who at least ought to be friendly to our government, and willing to support it in times of difficulty and danger. So abundant is domestic capital, that competition in subscribing for the stock of local banks has recently led almost to riots. To a bank exclusively of American stockholders, possessing the powers and privileges granted by this act, subscriptions for two hundred millions of dollars could be readily obtained. Instead of sending abroad the stock of the bank, in which the government must deposit its funds, and on which it must rely to sustain its credit in times of emergency, it would rather seem to be expedient to prohibit its sale to aliens, under penalty of absolute forfeiture.

It is maintained by the advocates of the bank, that its constitutionality, in all its features, ought to be considered as settled by precedent, and by the decision of the Supreme Court. To this conclusion I cannot assent. Mere precedent is a dangerous source of authority, and should not be regarded as deciding questions of constitutional power, except where the acquiescence of the people and the States can be considered as well settled. So far from this being the case on this subject, an argument against the bank might be based on precedent. One Congress, in 1791, decided in favor of a bank; another, in 1811, decided against it. One Congress, in 1815, decided against a bank; another, in 1816, decided in its favor. Prior to the present Congress, therefore, the precedents drawn from that source were equal. If we resort to the States, the expressions of legislative, judicial, and executive opinions against the bank have been, probably, to those in its favor, as four to one. There is nothing in precedent, therefore, which, if its authority were admitted, ought to weigh in favor of the act before me.

If the opinion of the Supreme Court covered the whole ground of this act, it ought not to control the co-ordinate authorities of this government. The Congress, the Executive, and the Court, must each for itself be guided by its own opinion of the Constitution. Each public officer who takes an oath to support the Constitution, swears that he will support it as he understands it, and not as it is understood by others. It is as much the duty of the House of Representatives, of the Senate, and of the President, to decide upon the constitutionality of any bill or resolution which may be presented to them for passage or approval, as it is of the Supreme Judges, when it may be brought before them for judicial decision. The opinion of the judges has no more authority over Congress than the opinion of Congress has over the judges; and on that point, the President is independent of both. The authority of the Supreme Court must not, therefore, be permitted to control the Congress or the Executive, when acting in their legislative capacities, but to have only such influence as the force of their reasoning may deserve.

But in the case relied upon, the Supreme Court have not decided that all the features of this corporation are compatible with the constitution. It is true, that the Court have said, that the law incorporating the bank, is a constitutional exercise of power by Congress. But taking into view the whole opinion of the Court, and the reasoning by which they have come to that conclusion, I understand them to have decided that, inasmuch as a bank is an appropriate means for carrying into effect the enumerated powers of the General Government, therefore, the law incorporating it is in accordance with that provision of the constitution which declares that Congress shall have power "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying those powers into execution." Having satisfied themselves that the word "necessary," in the constitution, means "needful," " requisite," "essential," "conducive to," and that "a bank" is a convenient, a useful, and essential instrument in the prosecution of the Government's "fiscal operations," they conclude that, to "use one must be within the discretion of Congress; and that, "the act to incorporate the Bank of the United States, is a law made in pursuance of the constitution. "But," say they, "where the law is not prohibited, and is really calculated to effect any of the objects entrusted to the Government, to undertake here to inquire into the degree of its necessity, would be to pass the line which circumscribes the judicial department, and to tread on legislative ground."

The principle, here affirmed, is, that the "degree of its necessity," involving all the details of a banking institution, is a question exclusively for legislative consideration. A bank is constitutional; but it is the province of the legislature to determine whether this or that particular power, privilege, or exemption, is "necessary and proper" to enable the bank to discharge its duties to the Government, and from their decision there is no appeal to the courts of justice. Under the decision of the Supreme Court, therefore, it is the exclusive province of Congress and the President to decide, whether the particular features of this act are "necessary and proper," in order to enable the bank to perform its duties as a fiscal agent, and, therefore, constitutional, or unnecessary and improper, and, therefore, unconstitutional.

Without commenting on the general principle affirmed by the Supreme Court, let us examine the details of this act, in accordance with the rule of legislative action, which they have laid down. It will be found, that many of the powers and privileges conferred on it, cannot be supposed necessary for the purpose for which it is proposed to be created, and are not, therefore, means necessary, to attain the end in view, and consequently, not justified by the constitution.

The original act of incorporation, section 21, enacts, "that no other bank shall be established by any future law of the United States, during the continuance of the corporation, hereby created, for which the faith of the United States is hereby pledged: Provided, Congress may renew existing charters for banks within the District of Columbia, not increasing the capital thereof, and may, also, establish any other bank or banks in said District, with capitals not exceeding, in the whole, six millions of dollars, if they shall deem it expedient." This provision is continued in force by the act before me, fifteen years from the 3d of March, 1836.

If Congress possesses the power to establish one bank, they had power to establish more than one, if, in the opinion, two or more banks had been necessary to facilitate the execution of the powers delegated to them in the Constitution. If they possessed the power to establish a second bank, it was a power derived from the Constitution, to be exercised from time to time, and at any time when the interests of the country, or the emergencies of the Gov-

ernment might make it expedient. It was possessed by one Congress as well as another, and by all Congresses alike, and alike at every session. But the Congress of 1816 have taken it away from their successors for twenty years, and the Congress of 1836 proposes to abolish it for fifteen years more. It is not "necessary," or "proper," for Congress to bestow away, or divest themselves of, any of the powers vested in them by the Constitution, to the efficiency of the bank, nor is it "proper," in relation to themselves and their successors. They may properly limit the discretion of their successors, but they may not limit themselves, and grant of a monopoly to the bank, is therefore unconstitutional.

In another point of view, this provision is a palpable attempt to amend the Constitution by an act of legislation. The Constitution declares that "the Congress shall have power" to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over the District of Columbia. Its constitutional power, therefore, to establish banks in the District of Columbia, and to increase their capital at will, is unlimited and uncontrollable by any other power than that which vests authority to the Constitution. Let this act declare that Congress shall not increase the capital of existing banks, nor create other banks, with capitals exceeding in the whole six millions of dollars. The Constitution declares, that Congress shall have power to exercise exclusive legislation over this District "in all cases whatsoever," and this act declares that Congress shall not increase the capital of existing banks, nor create other banks, with capitals exceeding in the whole six millions of dollars. This provision cannot be "necessary," or "proper," or "constitutional," unless the absurdity be admitted, that whenever it be "necessary and proper," to the opinion of Congress, they have a right to alter the way one portion of the powers vested in them by the Constitution as a means of executing the rest.

On two subjects only does the Constitution confer exclusive powers to Congress. One is the power to grant exclusive privileges on monopolies. It declares that "Congress shall have power to promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries." On the other, patents and copy rights. As the Constitution expressly delegates to Congress the power to grant exclusive privileges in these cases, as the means of executing the substantive power "to promote the progress of science and useful arts," it is consistent with the fair rules of construction to conclude, that with a power was not intended to be granted as a means of accomplishing any other end. On every other subject which comes within the scope of Congressional power, there is an ever living discretion in the use of proper means, which cannot be restricted or abolished without an amendment of the Constitution. Every act of Congress, therefore, which attempts to grant monopolies, or sale of exclusive privileges for a limited time, or a time without limit, to restrict or extinguish its own discretion in the choice of means to execute its delegated powers, is equivalent to a legislative amendment of the Constitution, and palpably unconstitutional.

This act authorizes and encourages transfers of the stock to foreigners, and grants them an exemption from all State and national taxation. So far from being "necessary and proper," that the bank should possess this power, to make it a safe and efficient agent of the Government in its fiscal operations, it is calculated to convert the Bank of the U. States into a foreign bank, to impoverish our people in time of peace, to disseminate a foreign influence throughout every section of the republic, and in war to endanger our independence.

The several States reserved the power of the determination of the Constitution, to regulate and control the transfers of real property, and most of all of them, have laws disqualifying aliens from acquiring or holding lands within their limits. This act, in disregard of the undoubted right of the States to prescribe such disqualifications, gives to aliens, stockholders in this bank, an interest and the members of the corporation, to all the real property it may acquire within any of the States of the Union. This privilege granted to aliens is not "necessary" to enable the bank to perform its public duties, nor in any sense "proper," because it is a subversive of the rights of the States.

The Government of the U. States has no constitutional power to purchase lands within the States, except "for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock yards, and other needful buildings," and even for these objects only "by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be." By making themselves stockholders in the bank, and granting to the corporation the power to purchase lands for other purposes, they assume a power not granted in the Constitution, and grant to others what they do not themselves possess. It is not necessary to the receiving, safe keeping, or transmission of the funds of the Government, that the bank should possess this power, and it is not proper that Congress should thus enlarge the powers delegated to the bank by the Constitution.

The old Bank of the U. States possessed a capital of only eleven millions of dollars, which was fully sufficient to enable it, with dispatch and safety, to perform all the functions required of it by the Government. The capital of the present bank is thirty-five millions of dollars, at least twenty millions more than experience has proved to be necessary to enable a bank to perform its public functions. The public debt which existed during the period of the old bank and on the establishment of the new bank was nearly paid off, and our revenue will soon be reduced. This increase of capital is, therefore, not for public, but for private purposes.

The Government is not the only "proper" judge where its agents should reside and keep their offices, because it best knows where their presence will be "necessary." It cannot, therefore, be "necessary," or "proper," to authorize the bank to locate branches where it pleases to perform the public service, without consulting the Government, and contrary to the will. The principle laid down by the Supreme Court, conceding that Congress cannot establish banks for purposes of private speculation and gain, but may as a means of executing the delegated powers of the General Government. By the same principle, a branch bank cannot constitutionally be established for other than public purposes. The power which this act gives to establish two branches in any State, without the injunction or request of the Government, and for other than public purposes, is not "necessary," and for the due execution of the powers delegated to Congress.

The bonus which is exacted from the bank, as a confession upon the face of the act, that the powers granted by it are greater than are "necessary and proper" to enable the bank to perform its public duties, character as a fiscal agent. The Government is not to tax its officers and agents for a million and a half, serving it. The bonus of a million and a half, required by the original charter, is not exacted from the millions proposed by this act, are not exacted from the privilege of giving "the necessary facilities for carrying the public funds from place to place, and for the distributing the same in payment of the public debt, without charging commission or claiming interest, on account of the difference of exchange," for a more beneficial to the (the bonus) is granted by the original act declares that it (the bonus) is granted in consideration of the exclusive privileges and powers conferred by this act upon the said bank, and that the exclusive benefits and privileges conferred by this act to the said corporation, for fifteen years from the 3d of March, 1836, are "exclusive and perpetual." It is therefore, conferred for their own use and benefit, and not for the advantage of the Government, and that a bonus is exacted. These surplus powers, which the bank is required to pay, cannot be said to be "necessary," to make it the fiscal agent of the Treasury, were they, the exaction of a bonus for the purpose, not be "proper?"

It was possessed by some that the bank is a means of exercising the constitutional power "to coin money, and regulate the value thereof." Congress have regulated the value thereof. The money so coined, regulated by the laws of the country, and such foreign coins as Congress may adopt, are the only currency known to the Constitution. But if they have other power to regulate the currency, it was conferred to be exercised by themselves and not to be transferred to a corporation. If the bank be established for that purpose, with a charter unalterable without its consent, Congress have parted with their power for a term of years, during which the Constitution is a dead letter. It is neither necessary nor proper to transfer its legislative power to such a bank, and therefore unconstitutional.

By its silence, considered in connection with the decision of the Supreme Court, in the case of McCulloch against the State of Maryland, this act takes from the States the power to tax a portion of the banking business carried on within their limits, in subversion of one of the strongest barriers which secured them against federal encroachments. Banking, like farming, manufacturing, or any other occupation or profession, is a business, the right to follow which is not originally derived from the laws. Every citizen, and every company of citizens, in all of our States, possess the right until the State Legislatures deemed it good policy to prohibit private banking by law. The prohibitory State laws were now repealed, every citizen would possess the right. The State banks are a qualified restoration of the right which has been taken away by the laws against banking, guarded by such provisions and limitations as, in the opinion of the State Legislatures, the public interest requires. These corporations, unless there be an exemption in their charters, are like private bankers and banking companies, subject to State taxation. The manner in which these taxes shall be laid, depends wholly on legislative discretion. It may be upon the Bank, upon the stock, upon the profits, or in any other mode which the sovereign power shall will.

Upon the formation of the Constitution, the States regarded their taxing power with peculiar jealousy. They surrendered it only as it regards imports and exports. In relation to every other object within their jurisdiction, whether persons, property, business, or professions, it was secured in as ample a manner as it was before possessed. All persons, through United States officers, are liable to a poll tax by the States within which they reside; the lands of the U. States are liable to the usual land tax, except in the new States, from whom agreements that they will not tax unsold lands, are exacted when they are admitted into the Union; horses, wagons, any beasts, or vehicles, tools, or property, belonging to private citizens, though employed in the service of the U. States, are subject to State taxation. Every private business, whether carried on by an individual or by the General Government or not, whether mixed with public concerns or not, even if it be carried on by the Government of the U. S. itself, separately or in partnership, falls within the scope of the taxing power of the State. Nothing comes more fully within it than banks and the business of banking, by whomsoever instituted and carried on. Over this whole subject matter, it is just as absolute, unlimited, and uncontrollable, as if the Constitution had never been adopted, because in the formation of that instrument it was reserved without qualification.

The principle is conceded, that the States cannot rightfully tax the operations of the General Government. They cannot tax the money of the government deposited in the State Banks, nor the agency of those banks in remitting it; but will any man maintain that their mere selection to perform the public service for the General Government, would exempt the State banks and their ordinary business from State taxation? Had the United States, instead of establishing a bank at Philadelphia, employed a private banker to keep and transmit their funds, would it have deprived Pennsylvania of the right to tax his bank and his usual banking operations? It will not be pretended. Upon what principle, then, are the banking establishments of the Bank of the U. States, and their usual banking operations, to be exempted from taxation? It is not their public agency, or the deposits of the government, which the States claim a right to tax, but their banks and their banking powers, instituted and exercised within State jurisdiction for their private emolument—those powers and privileges for which they pay a bonus, and which the States tax in their own banks. The exercise of those powers within a State, no matter by whom or under what authority, whether by private individuals or by the Government, would exempt the State banks, and their ordinary business from the taxes levied by the States, for foreigners or the agents of foreign governments located within their limits, forms a legitimate object of State taxation. From that, and like sources, from the persons, property, and business, that are found residing, located, or carried on, under their jurisdiction, must the States derive the surrender of their right to raise a revenue from imports and exports draw all the money necessary for the support of their governments, and the maintenance of their independence. There is no more appropriate subject of taxation than banks, banking, and bank-stocks, and none to which the States ought more pertinaciously to cling.

It cannot be necessary to the character of the bank as a fiscal agent of the government, that its private business should be exempted from that taxation to which all the State banks are liable; nor can I conceive it "proper" that the substantive and most essential powers reserved by the States, shall be thus attacked and annihilated as a means of executing the powers delegated to the General Government. It may be safely assumed, that none of those sages who had an agency in forming or adopting our Constitution, ever imagined that any portion of the taxing power of the States, not prohibited to them nor delegated to Congress, was to be swept away and annihilated as a means of executing certain powers delegated to Congress.

If our power over means is so absolute, that the Supreme Court will not call in question the constitutionality of an act of Congress, the subject of which "is not prohibited, and is really calculated to effect any of the objects entrusted to the Government," although, as in the case before me, it takes away powers expressly granted to Congress, and rights scrupulously reserved to the States, it becomes us to proceed in our legislation with the utmost caution. Though not directly, our own powers, and the rights of the States, may be indirectly legislated away in the use of means to execute substantive powers. We may not enact that Congress shall not have the power of exclusive legislation over the District of Columbia, but we may pledge the faith of the U. S. that a means of executing other powers it shall not be exercised for twenty years or forever. We may not pass an act prohibiting the States to tax the banking business carried on within their limits, but we may, as a means of executing our powers over other objects, place that business in the hands of our agents, and then declare it exempt from State taxation in their hands. Thus may our own powers and the rights of the States, which we cannot directly curtail or invade, be frittered away and extinguished in the use of means employed by us to execute other powers. That a Bank of the U. S., competent to all duties which may be required by the Government, might be so organized as not to infringe on our own delegated powers or the reserved rights of the States, I do not entertain a doubt. Had the Executive been called upon to furnish the project of such an institution, the duty would have been cheerfully performed. In

the absence of such a call, it is obviously proper that he should confine himself to pointing out those prominent features in the act presented, which, in his opinion, make it incompatible with the constitution and sound policy. A general discussion will now take place, eliciting new light, and settling important principles, and a new Congress, elected in the midst of such discussion, and furnishing an equal representation of the people according to the last census, will bear to the Capitol the verdict of public opinion, and, I doubt not, bring this important question to a satisfactory result.

Under such circumstances, the bank comes forward and asks for a renewal of its charter for a term of fifteen years, upon conditions which not only operate as a gratuity to the stockholders of many millions of dollars, but will sanction abuses and legalize any encroachments.

Suspensions are entertained and charges are made of gross abuses and violation of its charter. An investigation unwillingly conceded, and so restricted in time, as necessarily to make it incomplete and unsatisfactory, disclosures enough to excite suspicion and alarm. In the practices of the principal bank, partially unveiled, in the absence of important witnesses, and in numerous charges confidently made, and as yet wholly uninvestigated, there was enough to induce a majority of the Committee of Investigation, a committee which was selected from the most able and honorable members of the House of Representatives, to recommend a suspension of further action upon the bill, and a prosecution of the inquiry. As the charter had yet four years to run, and as a renewal now was not necessary to the successful prosecution of its business, it was to have been expected that the bank itself, conscious of its purity, and proud of its character, would have withdrawn its application for the present, and demanded the severest scrutiny into all its transactions. In their declining to do so, there seems to be an additional reason why the functionaries of the Government should proceed with less haste, and more caution, in the renewal of their monopoly.

The bank is professedly established as an agent of the Executive branches of the Government, and its constitutionality is maintained on that ground. Neither upon the propriety of present action, nor upon the provisions of this act, was the Executive consulted. It has had no opportunity to say that it neither needs nor wants an agent clothed with such powers, and favored by such exemptions. There is nothing in its legitimate functions which make it necessary or proper. Whatever interest or influence, whether public or private, has given birth to this act, it cannot be found either in the wishes or necessities of the Executive Department, by which present action is deemed premature, and the powers conferred upon its agent not only unnecessary, but dangerous to the government and country.

It is to be regretted that the rich, and powerful too, often bend the acts of Government to their selfish purposes. Distinctions in society will always exist under every just Government. Equality of talents, of education, or of wealth, cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of Heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy, and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law. But when the laws undertake to add to these natural and just advantages, artificial distinctions, to grant titles, gratuities, and exclusive privileges, to make the rich richer, and the potent more powerful, the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics, and laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors to themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their Government. There are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection, and, as Heaven does its rains, shower its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing. In the act before me, there seems to be a wide and unnecessary departure from these just principles.

Nor is our Government to be maintained, or our Union preserved, by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States. In thus attempting to make our General Government strong, we make it weak. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States, as much as possible, to themselves; in making itself felt, not in its power, but in its beneficence, not in its control, but in its protection, not in binding the States more closely to the centre, but leaving each to move, unobstructed, in its proper orbit.

Experience should teach us wisdom. Most of the difficulties our government now encounters, and most of the dangers which impend over our Union, have sprung from an abandonment of the legitimate objects of government by our national legislation, and the adoption of such principles as are embodied in this act. Many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits, but have besought us to make them richer by act of Congress. By attempting to gratify their desires, we have, in the results of our legislation, arrayed section against section, interest against interest, and man against man, in a fearful commotion which threatens to shake the foundations of our Union. It is time to pause in our career, to review our principles, and, if possible, revive that devoted patriotism and spirit of compromise which distinguished the sages of the revolution, and the fathers of our Union. If we cannot at once, in justice to interests vested under improvident legislation, make our government what it ought to be, we can, at least, take a stand against all new grants of monopolies and exclusive privileges, against any prostitution of our government to the advancement of the few at the expense of the many, and in favor of compromise and gradual reform in our code of laws and system of political economy.

I have now done my duty to my country. If sustained by my fellow citizens, I shall be grateful and happy; if not, I shall find in the motives which impel me, ample grounds for contentment and peace. In the difficulties which surround us, and the dangers which

threaten our institutions, there is cause for neither dismay nor alarm. For relief and deliverance, let us firmly rely on that kind Providence which, I am sure, watches with peculiar care, over the destinies of our Republic, and on the intelligence and wisdom of our countrymen. Through His abundant goodness and their patriotic devotion, our liberty and Union will be preserved.

ANDREW JACKSON.
Washington, July 10, 1832.

FOREIGN.
New York, July 5.
LATE FROM ENGLAND.—The packet ship New York, of 1st June, is below.

The Reform Bill was passing rapidly through the House of Lords—no creation of peers had taken place. The Cholera had increased in Liverpool, and had reached Manchester. Cotton after advancing an 1-8d., had on the 1st ult. receded.

A postscript to a letter of 1st June says, in reference to cotton,—"We have more buyers here this morning; but yet there is a great quantity offering."

Sir James Macintosh died on the 30th May. There have been further insurrectionary movements of the Carlists in La Vendee.

No successor to Casimir Perrier had been made.

The Kings of France and Belgium were about to have an interview at Campiagne—the object supposed to be to arrange a marriage between Leopold and the Princess Mary, daughter of Louis Philip.

We received our papers at 1 o'clock, too late to admit of any extracts being made today.

Passengers.—Martin Van Buren, J. L. Van Buren, of New York.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.
Thursday, May 31.—The sales of the week are 16,000 bags; the market is heavy; but without much alteration in prices. The arrivals are 25 vessels from the United States, 4 from Brazil, and 1 from Egypt. The total import of cotton into Great Britain since January 1, has been 410,000 bales.

Reform Bill.—There is a report, by way of Quebec, in which we place reliance, that the Reform Bill had passed the House of Lords on the 7th of June, most of the opposition Peers absenting themselves from the House during the proceedings on it.

From the National Intelligencer.
It will be a matter of surprise to those who have put it upon record, in solemn resolves, that the President of the United States was entitled to unfading honors for his veto of the Maysville Road Bill, the Louisville Canal Bill, &c., to learn that the President has approved and signed this week a bill, the very title of which makes it more obnoxious to objection than the whole of the provisions of the bills of a like nature upon which the Veto was pronounced two years ago. It is "An act making appropriations for certain INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS for the year 1832," and includes appropriations for almost every sort of public work coming under that definition, from the sum of \$270,000 for carrying on the works of the Delaware Breakwater, down to a modicum of \$250 "for removing obstructions in the Berwick branch of the Piscataqua river." The whole sum appropriated by the bill considerably exceeds a Million of Dollars; and the largest items are the following:

For the Delaware Breakwater	\$270,000
the sea-wall at Deer Island	60,000
the pier and mole at Oswego, N. Y.	19,000
improving Big Sodus Bay, N. Y.	17,000
Genesee River, N. Y.	16,000
Ocracoke Inlet, N. C.	22,000
Cape Fear River, N. C.	28,000
Ohio, Missouri, & Mississippi rivers	50,000
the Arkansas river	15,000
the Cumberland river	30,000
Savannah river	25,000
expense of surveys under Act 1824	30,000
repairs of Cumberland Road (East)	150,000
bridges on road to Mars Hill, (Me.)	21,000
Little Rock & Memphis Rd. (Ark.)	20,000
continuing Cumberland Rd. in Ohio	100,000
the same road in Indiana	100,000
the same road in Illinois	70,000
roads in Michigan	40,000

The following were the only cases decided at the late term of our Supreme Court:

EQUITY.
Holme and others v. Sanders. Decree for Plaintiffs. Taylor v. Person. Remanded.

LAW.
Governor to the use of Speight v. Stancil. Judgment affirmed.
State v. Aldridge and Pool. Judgment affirmed.
State v. Martin. Judgment affirmed.
State v. Silver. Judgment affirmed.

Rule Register.

Mr. McDuffie.—The following compliment is paid to this eminent man by a writer from Washington in the Charleston Patriot: From private information we are assured that the statement in relation to the attention paid Mr. McDuffie, is not exaggerated:

There is one here, to whom the unbounded gratitude of the State is due, and nothing on her part would be beyond his merits on this occasion, or could exceed his pre-eminent abilities—of all the members of the House of Representatives, there is but he, who can at all times command their reverential attention, their instant silence. If the seats are vacant they become immediately filled—if confusion and uproar are rife in the Hall, there ensues at once order, and breathless listening when he rises to speak. Every one seems to regard him with the deepest respect. He commands no patronage—he spurns at office—he is the partisan of no man. Yet by the grandeur of his intellect, and the high dominion of argument and reason alone, George McDuffie now stands with no mate but John Caldwell Calhoun—that other "great Carolinian" at Washington.

The Indian War.—The Western papers speak confidently of a speedy termination of the Indian War, and by a result shocking to the feelings of humane people, viz., by the extermination of the hostile tribes. This is declared to be the only proper way to bring the war to a close; and to effect it the determination to give and ask no quarter is expressed and applauded. The whites have been successful in two skirmishes, having borne off several Indian scalps.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE:
TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1832.

We are assured, by a Physician, that this town is more healthy at present than it has been at any time during the Spring or Summer.

Mr. Rawle and his Assistants yesterday commenced the Survey of our Rail Road Route, commencing at the River and passing along Mumford Street over Hay Mount.

The Veto.—It is with great regret that we announce, that the President has put his veto upon the bill to recharter that invaluable institution, the U. States Bank. His message, stating his reasons for doing so, will be found in our columns to-day. It was only received by yesterday's mail, and the desire to lay it at once before our readers, as a document of paramount importance and universal interest, induces us to forebear all remark, and to exclude much other matter prepared for insertion.

An inquiry relative to the nomination of the Hon. Archibald McBryde as the Jackson and Barbour Elector for this District, reminds us of the omission to state previously, that the Delegates from this County in the Convention had the free and unreserved consent of that gentleman to place his name upon the Ticket. Mr. McBryde is well known as one of those who have supported Gen. Jackson since 1824; as holding opinions anti-Tariff, anti-Nullification, anti-Clay, and anti-Calhoun; and if he needed, (which he does not) any other recommendation to the good people of this State, it will be found in the Journal of a few weeks ago, in which he was justly spoken of as a gentleman of the highest respectability, &c.

The Cholera is gaining ground in N. York, but not with the dreadful rapidity which has marked its progress in other places. It will be recollected that on the first and second days of its appearance in Paris, the cases were from 500 to 1000, and so at Montreal, the cases were about 500 and the deaths upwards of 100; whereas, the disease has existed in N. York 10 or 12 days, and the cases very little exceed 100 a day, whilst the deaths are but half that number. The following is the substance of the reports of the Board of Health since our last.

Friday, July 6.—New cases, during the last 24 hours, 37; deaths 19.

July 7.—New cases, 57; deaths 10.

July 8.—New cases, 42; deaths 19.

July 9.—New cases, 105; deaths 28.

July 10.—New cases, 109; deaths 44.

July 11.—New cases, 129; deaths 50.

July 12.—New cases, 119; deaths 51.

The whole number of cases since the commencement of the disease is 621, of deaths 251.

The disease also exists at Albany, where some 20 or 30 cases occur daily.

New Steam Boat.—On the 4th inst. Mr. O'Hanlon laid the keel of the "Jackson and Van Buren" Steamer, at his ship yard in Wilmington. She is intended for the trade between this place and Wilmington. We trust that she is destined to encounter less troubled waters than have buffeted her namesakes.

Treating.—A Correspondent in Montgomery County writes, that the Candidates for the Legislature in that County have unanimously agreed to dispense with the odious practice of Treating during the present canvass.

The Alexandria Gazette says that there has been another "Correspondence" between the President and Mr. Calhoun, in relation to the old affair of the Seminole war, and that it has "again resulted in the complete vindication of Mr. Calhoun."

The Nullifying party in South Carolina are more violently opposed to the new Tariff than the old. So far from its being a compromise, they declare that its provisions are more oppressive upon the Southern people than any Tariff we have ever had. And this too before the amendments were made in the Senate, which were all favourable to the manufacturing interest.

Nullification—enough of it.—At the Celebration of the late Anniversary at Coosawhatie, South Carolina, fifty-nine Toasts were drunk, of which no less than twenty-nine were exactly alike, in the following words. "Nullification, the rightful remedy." Fourteen out of the remaining thirty contained the word Nullification, of which were the following:

"Nullification, Disunion, Civil War, any thing rather than peaceful submission to unjust taxation."

"Nullification, the sooner the better."

"Nullification, morning, noon and night."

"Georgia Nullification."

"Nullification, to the back bone."

There were two voices raised against Nullification, as follows:

"Nullification, not the rightful remedy."

"The spirit of '76—I am sorry to see so much of disunion, and so little of the '76 spirit amongst us."

These toasts were followed by no cheering, whilst every Nullifying toast was greeted with nine cheers.

Dreadful Accident.—We learn that a worthy young man, named Clark, was killed by the bursting of a cannon at the celebration of the late Anniversary at Ashborough, Randolph County, N. Carolina. A piece of the cannon, weighing 94 lbs. was thrown off with such violence as to force its way entirely through the gable end of the brick Court House, which stood at a distance of near 300 feet.

Adam Payne, the travelling preacher, who visited this town a few months ago, was killed by the Indians, about 60 miles from Chicago.

Mr. Van Buren arrived in New York on the 5th inst. and proceeded to Washington on the next evening; where he arrived on the 8th and lodged at the President's House. The Veto was sent in on the 10th.

Congress.—The Senate will adjourn on Friday by a vote of 32 to 16.

YEAS.—Messrs. Bell, Benton, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Dallas, Dickinson, Dudley, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Hill, Johnston, Knight, Marcy, Nauvill, Prentiss, Robinson, Ruggles, Seymour, Silberman, Sprague, Tipton, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster, Wilkins—32.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bibb, Brown, Ellis, Forsyth, Gaudy, Hayne, Kane, King, Mangum, Miller, Moore, Poindexter, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White—16.

The principal amendments made in that body are, the total abolition of all duties on Tea and Coffee; the reduction, by one-half, of all existing duties on Wines; the retaining of the present rate of duty on sugar, at 5 cents per lb. instead of 2½, fixing the duty on Cotton Bagging at 4 cents instead of 3½; fixing the ad valorem duty on Broad Cloths at 57 per cent. instead of 50, &c.

Mr. Calhoun having, according to custom, vacated the Chair of the Senate, Mr. Tazewell, of Virginia, was elected President pro tem., on the 5th balloting, the votes being, Tazewell 24, Poindexter 21, Hayne 1, Bibb 1.

At our last sessions, the House had been occupied a considerable part of two days in another miserable affair of which Mr. Stanbery was the hero. In debate, he had accused the Speaker of making his decisions with a view to the procurement of an office from the President. A resolution was thereupon introduced declaring the accusation an insult to the Speaker and to the House. It was adopted, 93 to 44. Before the question was put, Mr. John Quincy Adams asked to be excused from voting, on account of some conscientious scruples, which he stated, but which the failure of the Intelligencer of that day has deprived us of. The House refused to excuse him, and he then refused to vote. Whereupon, Mr. Drayton introduced resolutions declaring that Mr. A. had committed a breach of the Rules of the House, and to appoint a committee to report what ought to be done. The whole subject was, after debate, laid on the table.

The Tariff bill was still in a state of uncertainty. Some of the amendments of the Senate were not agreed to by the House. A committee of Conference was appointed, who recommended that the Senate recede from its amendments, which question was still pending. A motion to postpone the bill indefinitely, was rejected by the Senate, 38 votes to 10.

The Senate had not taken the question on the Bank Bill, at the latest dates. Messrs. Webster, White, Holmes, Ewing, Clay, and Benton, had spoken, some of them at great length. Of course there was no hope of getting a majority of two-thirds to pass the bill in spite of the Veto, but some of the Speeches will no doubt be able answers to that document. We hope to publish some of them.

Communications.
A COUNTY NULLIFIER.
MR. HALE: A few days ago as I sat pondering over new and old projects, a novel idea sprang into my mind, (as money is scarce among us,) that of resisting the payment of the Patrol tax, as the people of this district have no Patrol at all, and I believe have never received an Order to that effect.

GREEN STREET.
"An Old Republican," and "Geron," are excluded for want of room.

DIED.
At his residence in this County, on Tuesday the 10th inst., of a pulmonary disease, Mr. CALL McLEAN, in the 29th year of his age. He has left a wife and infant son, to mourn the loss of a devoted and affectionate husband and father.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 62½; ditto apple, 50 a 55. Bacon 8 a 8½. Beans 17 a 18. Coffee 13½ a 15. Cotton 84 a 87. Corn 65 a 70. Flaxseed 80. Flour 4 to 4 75. Feathers 30 a 33. Iron 4 50 a 5. Molasses 30 a 32. Nails, cut, 6½ a 7. Sugar, brown, 7½ a 9½; Lump 12½; Leaf 15 a 17½. Salt 70 a 75. Wheat 75. Whiskey 28 a 32. Tobacco, (leaf) 2 50 a 3.

Notice.
At a Meeting of the Stockholders of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, on the 10th inst., the Subscriber was appointed President and Agent of said Company.

Having large and commodious Warehouses in Campbellton, securely situated from fire, he will receive Country Produce free of storage if shipped in the Company's Boats, and if otherwise, the usual rates of Storage will be charged.

Country Merchants who may be disposed to patronize said Company, may rely on the strictest attention being paid to the receiving and forwarding of Goods and Merchandise from Fayetteville. And they are particularly requested to instruct their correspondents to direct all packages addressed to their care as follows, viz: "To the Agent Henrietta Steam Boat Company, Wilmington." In order to avoid any difficulty which might arise from a change of Agency. The only charges in Fayetteville will be for Hauling and Labor. Rates of Freight will be the same as other Steam Boats.

JOHN CRUSOE, Pres't & Agent
Henrietta Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, N. C. July 16, 1832. 89-2m

Six weeks in Salisbury Journal, Hillsborough Recorder, and Greensborough Patriot.

HADLOCK'S
VEGETABLE POWDER,
For Diseases of the Lungs.
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Prices Reduced.
The Subscriber has reduced the price of nearly every article in his Book and Stationary Store from 10 to 50 per cent. for Cash.

E. J. HALE.
July 16.

Removal.
JAMES KYLE
HAS removed to his New Brick Store, at his Old Stand, corner of Market Square and Hay street, where he is now receiving a large and general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES,
Also, an assortment of
BEST ANCHOR BOLTING CLOTHS,
All of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
March 20. 72tf.

Removal.
P. DAILEY
Has removed to his former stand, south east corner of the Market Square, where he intends keeping a general assortment of
Dry Goods, Hardware and CUTLERY, as usual.
December 27, 1831. 60tf.

New Goods.
THE Subscriber is now receiving the following assortment of seasonable GOODS in his new Store, near the Sycamore:—
435 sacks Liverpool ground SALT,
23 hds. SUGAR,
36 bags green Laguira Coffee,
20 ditto Rio or strong scented do.
10 hds. Jamaica do.
15 bbls. do.
8 hds. prime retailing Molasses,
100 kegs cut Nails and Brads,
60 pieces cotton Bagging,
25 coils Rope,
5 tons Castings,
5 tons Swedes Iron, well assorted,
2 do English do.
40 boxes window Glass, 8x10, 10x12, 10x14, 12x16, and 12x18,
40 kegs White Lead, ground in oil,
6 crates Crockery, opened,
1 ceroon Carracas Lugo, very good,
161 sides sole Leather, good brand,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
3 bags Pimento,
3 ditto Pepper,
2 ditto Race Ginger,
Blacksmiths' Bellows, 26, 28 and 30 inches,
Anvils, Vices, Hammers and Screw-plates,
Cut and mill Saws,
Paint, and OIL,
Tanner's Spirits Turpentine, by the gallon,
Wrought Nails, trace Chains & weeding Hoes,
Sheet and hoop Iron,
Cast, German and blister Steel,
Frying Pans, Seythe Blades and straw Knives,
Loaf Sugar, cotton and wool Cards,
29 kegs Dupont's FF & FFF POWDER, gun & rifle.
A good assortment of Shoes and Hats,
Counter, hearth, cloth and paint Brushes,
Twisted Sacking and Omburgs,
Raisins by 4 & 5 box—Cheese,
Call Skins, upper and Morocco Leather,
Leighorn and Durable Bonnets,
Saddles, Bridles, Collars and Martingals,
Together with a small assortment of Dr. Goods,
Hardware, Cutlery and Carpenter's Tools, Saltpetre,
Alum, Spanish Brown, Verdelgris dry and in oil, Red Lead, Madder, yellow Ochre, and chrome Yellow,
with sundry other articles—all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce. Country Merchants and dealers generally, are requested to call and examine for themselves.
THOMAS FULLER. 51tf.
Fayetteville, October 25.

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,
AT THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.
The Subscriber has commenced business in the above line, in the Store lately occupied by Mr. Henry L. Jones, three doors south of Market Square, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture, and of warranted materials.
As he intends selling exclusively for cash, his customers may expect to be supplied on the lowest possible terms.
PELEG PEARCE.
Boots and Shoes made to measure, and repaired at the shortest notice.
P. P.
March 6.

WILLKINGS & CO.,
Offer for sale, just received:
20 Hds. prime bright MOLASSES,
7 hds. SUGAR,
8 cases Jamaica COFFEE,
10 barrels do.
12 ditto loaf Sugar,
15 ditto Copperas,
25 ditto Mackerel, No. 3,
50 bags prime green Coffee,
10 ditto Spice and Pepper,
IN STORE,
150 casks Thomastown Lime,
Cotton Cards and Cotton Bagging,
Also, a well selected lot of
DRY GOODS,
Among which are BLANKETS AND NEGRO CLOTHING, well worth the attention of Farmers and Planters.
January 24.

THOMASTOWN LIME.
200 Casks, in good order, for sale by
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
December 28th, 1831.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers having been appointed Attorneys for Williams & Fenn, and J. C. Fenn & Co. and W. W. Williams, request all persons indebted to said parties, by note or account, to make payment to them.
If the claims are not settled within a short period, they will be placed in the hands of proper persons for collection.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 22, 1832. 81tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1832.
John B. Kelly } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,
vs. } Leved on Land.
Dugald McMillan. }
Appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case resides out of the State, Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks, in the Carolina Observer, that the Defendant appear at next Court on the third Monday in August, at the Court House in Carthage, and then and there reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him agreeably to the Plaintiff's demand.
CORN'S DOWD, Clk.
June 11, 1832. 84-6wp.

REMOVAL.
THE Subscribers have removed their stock of Goods to the New Building directly opposite their Old Stand, where they have a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Crockery Ware and Groceries,
Together with almost every other article of Merchandise, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms, or exchanged for country produce. Call and see.
HALL & JOHNSON.

JOHN MUNN,
RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has taken a Store in the Brick Row, north side of Hay street, foot of Haymount, where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia, the following assortment of seasonable
GOODS:
11 Hhds. Porto Rico and N. O. SUGAR,
5 hds. prime retailing MOLASSES,
25 bags prime green and old white Coffee,
5 bbls. loaf Sugar, superior quality,
5 ditto Copperas,
5 ditto Glauber Salts,
35 kegs cut and wrought Nails,
20 pieces cotton Bagging,
10 coils bale Rope,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
2 tons Castings,
10 kegs FF and FFF Dupont's Powder,
20 ditto White Lead, ground in oil,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Hyson Tea,
Lamp Oil, Castor Oil and Spirits of Turpentine,
Epsom Salts, Alum, Saltpetre, sulphur,
Pearl Ash, Starch, Lampblack,
Frying Pans, trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
Shot and Lead, fur and wool Hats, Shoes,
Cotton Cards, Tacks and Brads,
500 bushels Liverpool Salt.
Together with an assortment of **STAPLE DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY, CHINA and CROCKERY WARE,** all of which will be sold low for cash or country produce.
Fayetteville, N. C., Nov. 1, 1831. 52tf.

Removal.
JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store on the south side of Person street, a few doors east of the site of the Cape Fear Bank, and one door west of Messrs. Willkings & Co's Auction Store.
March 13. 71tf.

NEW GOODS.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has just received at his store, in Brick Row, three doors west of the Planter's Hotel, a general assortment of
DRY GOODS,
Groceries,
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Shoes, Hats, &c.
Which he offers for sale very low for Cash or Produce.
JNO. McLERAN, Jr.
November 15. 54tf.

To Tin Plate Workers.
WANTED, a first rate WORKMAN; to such a one constant employment and liberal wages may be had by applying by mail, post paid, to
JAMES MARTINE.
Fayetteville, May 15, 1832. [80-4tf.]

Furniture.
A SMALL lot of **BEDSTEDS and WINDSOR CHAIRS** will be sold low, to close consignments.
AMOS KIMBALL.
April 24.

C. P. Mallett,
HAS received and is now opening his supply of **SPRING and SUMMER GOODS,** comprising a very general assortment:
Domestic Sheetings and Shirtings,
Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 16,
Dorchester Bedtick,
Domestic Gingham,
French do., a variety of patterns,
Rowen Cassimere and Canton Cord,
Light fancy Calicoes and Prints,
Linen cambric and cotton Hdkfs.
Fancy palm-tree and gauze do.
A general assortment of Drillings,
White, buff, and fancy Merceilles,
Circassian and Bombazines,
Cotton Fretts and quality Binding,
No. 1, 2, 3 weeding Hoes,
Gilbert's and Taylor's Axes,
Hooks and Hinges—Trace Chains,
A good assortment of stock, plate and knob Locks and Latches,
Chest, drawer, cupboard and pad Locks,
Knives and Forks, and pocket Knives,
A general assortment of Carpenter's Tools,
Cotton and Manila Cordage,
A supply of fine Hats, Shoes and Trunks,
Saddles, Bridles and Valises,
Sedlitz and soda Powders,
Dye Stuffs, Paints and Putty,
Brown, fancy and maple Soap,
Opodeldoe, Preston Salts and Rose,
Cocoa, Mace, Cloves, and Cinnamon,
Race and ground Ginger,
Pine apple Cheese,
Bunch and bloom Raisins,
Window Glass 8x10 and 10x12,
Dupont's Powder, Lead and Shot,
Imperial and Hyson Teas,
Loaf and brown Sugar,
Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, &c. &c.
March 20. 72tf.

LIME.
118 Casks of Thomastown, and 150 casks of Rhode Island white lump LIME, (a very superior article) just received and for sale by
E. L. & W. WINSLOW.
January 2, 1832. 61tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1832.
Daniel H. Musc, } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,
vs. } Leved on Land.
Joseph J. Person. }
Appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case resides out of the State, Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks, in the Carolina Observer, that the Defendant appear at next Court on the third Monday in August, at the Court House in Carthage, and then and there reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him agreeably to the Plaintiff's demand.
CORN'S DOWD, Clk.
June 11, 1832. 84-6wp.

H. MacLaurin.
MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.
Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68-4f.

For Sale,
60 Kegs White Lead in oil, part off pure,
10 barrels paint Oil,
10 hds. brown Sugar,
100 casks Thomastown Lime, in good order,
Rowland's mill and cross cut Saws.
JNO. HUSKE & SON.
March 5, 1832. 70tf.

Sugar and Coffee.
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
ST. Croix and New Orleans SUGARS, in hds.
Porto-Rico ditto, in bbls.
5 bags sup. old white COFFEE, for family use.
JOHN MUNN.
April 17. 76tf.

Shoes and Brogans.
THE Subscriber has lately received from Boston, a large lot of Shoes, &c., direct from the manufacturer, consisting in part of
200 pair first quality thick BROGANS,
300 do 2nd do. do. do.
300 do 1st do. Russelt do, and Shoes,
100 do fine calf Shoes,
200 do do. do. Brogans, brass heels,
100 do women's leather Boots,
100 do do do Shoes.
The above will be sold as low as can be purchased in New York, adding expenses, &c.
Also,
Constantly on hand, Whittemore's cotton and wool CARDS. Country Merchants are requested to call and examine the above, as the prices and quality cannot fail to suit.
AMOS KIMBALL.
Fayetteville, March 6, 1832. 70tf.

Just Received,
By Steam Boat Henrietta,
50 Bags prime Coffee.
WILLKINGS & Co.

Sugar, Coffee, Cotton Bagging, &c.
13 Hhds. prime St. Croix, Porto Rico & N. O. Sugar
25 Barrels Loaf and Lump do.
8000 lbs prime green Coffee,
50 pieces heavy Dundee cotton Bagging,
10 hds. N. E. Rum,
30 barrels old Rye Whiskey,
25 ditto do Apple and Peach Brandy,
5 ditto do Monongahela Whiskey,
10 half chests imperial, gunpowder & Hyson Tea,
Lemon Sirup, Almonds and Raisins, fresh,
Old Madeira Wine, pure Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,—For sale low, by
ARCH CAMPBELL.
October 25, 1831. 51tf.

WATER WORKS for sale.
MY undivided half of the Fayetteville WATER WORKS will be disposed of on accommodating terms. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. E. J. Hale.
WM. NICHOLS,
May 30, 1832. of Alabama.

I WILL also sell my undivided half in the above Property
E. J. HALE.
May 30, 1832. 83tf.

Auction and Commission MERCHANTS.
AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
THE Subscribers inform their friends and the public, that for the present, they have taken the second Store in the large three-story brick house foot of Haymount, known as the Ashe Buildings, where they offer their services in the line of their business, they have large and convenient Ware Houses, and are well prepared to receive Cotton and other produce, which will be forwarded or sold as directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded with promptness to orders.
They have on hand a good supply of
GROCERIES.
WILLKINGS & CO.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,
HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:
Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol, Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Salpêtre, Muriatic, Nitrous, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Glycerine, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous, Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cassia, Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru, Catamel, Cantharides, Camp or Colchicum, Canstic, Lunar, do. common, Cinnamon, Cubeb, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda, Cream Tartar, Epsom Salts, Ergot, Extracts, Belladonna, Cicuta, Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynthis, Jalap, Glauber Salts, Gums, Arabic, Assafoetida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuanha, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burghamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic, Vitriol, white, do. green, do. blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.
November 15. 54tf.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,
Has just received the following new and valuable articles:
Comp'd Chlorine Tooth Wash,
Concentrated disinfecting solution of chloride of Soda,
Moxon's effervescing Magnesia,
Lime Juice of a superior quality.
May 1. 78tf.

Just Received,
25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.
THOMAS FULLER.
November 15. 54tf.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favor him with their business.
JONES FULLER.
Refer to Messrs. Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. St. and W. Whitehead.
July 26. 56tf.

25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by
J. MUNN.
March 13. 71tf.

Molasses, &c.
Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,
18 hds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
18 tierces do. do. do.
Boxes No. 1 & 2 HERRINGS.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
For sale by
April 20, 1832. 77tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.
CAMPBELL & McNAIR,
INFORM their regular and other customers as well as the public in general, that their spring supply of **FANCY DRY GOODS,**
Has arrived. Among their assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable,—all of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.
April 17, 1832. 76tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
HENRY L. JONES,
HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of **FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS,** comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, German, French, Italian, Swiss, India, and American Dry Goods,* selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1832, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is NEW and FASHIONABLE, comprising in part the following:
EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab Cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt Sattinets,
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valencia, Marseilles, and Swansdown Vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk do. Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet Vestings, A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP, Green, white and red Flannels, fine and low priced, Fine gauze and Welsh ditto, assorted, Scarlet and colored Cloth Shawls,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids, handsome patterns, Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies' cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 table Diaper,
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheetting. Russia & Scotch do. 3-4, 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached Duck,
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do. 2 cases super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazettes
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine 4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins 4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do.
1 case fine and low priced cambric do.
1 plain and fig'd mull and medium do.
72 sp. super fig'd Swiss do. some very richly worked
A good assortment of plain Swiss do.
Rich tanbored and needle worked book muslins,
Ditto fine and low priced
5 bales heavy 3-4 4-4 and 5 point blankets
1 do 7-4 8-4 9-4 10-4 11-4 12-4 13-4 sup Rose ditto
1 bale super German Omburgs, good quality
1 bale 4-4 super porter sheetings
Padding, buckram, and sail duck.

Domestic Goods.
A large assortment of 5-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 brown sheetings and shirtings
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 bleached Washington & sea island
3-4 7-8 4-4 & 5-4 super indigo apron checks,
3 bales low priced bed ticking. 1 do. super quality
A great variety of Brazilian and ornamented tuck & side combs, of every description
Large tortoise shell tuck and side combs, assorted, Misses long neck do.

Silk Goods.
Rich embroidered Gros de Naples.
Extra heavy black Italian Lustings
Jet and blue black Gros de Naples
A great variety of fancy colored ditto
Sup blk satin Levantine. Fig'd & plain Gros de Indes
Splendid fancy col'd Ismyrines, a new and beautiful article. Heavy blk sinchews and saracets.
A great variety of fancy col'd Palmerines, very cheap
Plain and striped Foulards and cote pates
1 case assorted super blk bombazines, some really fine
Straw blue, pink, & white Florences
3-4 & 5-4 black Italian mode
Black Italian crape and crape leisse
Pink, white, green, and straw colored satins
Real Mandarin crape robes, very rich and heavy
Do. French & India do. Canton and Nankin crapes
Crape de Lyons, and Italian Netts,
Black worsted bareges and gauzes
Rich embroidered belt ribbon, a new and beautiful article.
A great variety of painted & fancy col'd belt ribbons
Tatata ribbons, all widths and colors
A few sets rich bonnet ribbons, superior to any ever offered by us. A great variety fancy low priced do.
105 pieces handsome cap ribbons.
Black love do. all widths
Fancy barege scarfs and long shawls
Merino and Cashmere do. Rich barege and fancy do.
Embroidered crape and lithographic do.
Extra gros de Indes and gros de Berlin do.
Black love handkerchiefs, and Barcelona do.
Blk and fancy col'd Italian cravats, with and without borders
Ladies English & French blk & white super silk hose
Do. do. silk gloves
Hoskins' mitts and kid gloves, of every description
Gentlemen's black and colored do.
Do. woodstock and Norway do do.
Do. col'd and white dress castor do.
Rich bobinet lace capes and palerines
Super Swiss and tamboured do.
A great variety of English and French thread laces and insertion lace
Bobinet laces, all widths and patterns
4-4 5-4 & 6-4 fine bobinet lace and thread floss
Black & white bobinet lace veils, some very splendid
Linen cambric & linen cambric handkerchiefs, with and without col'd borders
Super bandana and foulard German & India hdkfs. of superior quality, all colors.

Miscellaneous Articles.
Gentlemen's silk elastic Suspenders,
Cotton and worsted do.
Silk and leather Stocks and cravat Stiffeners,
Elastic Garters, steel and whalebone Buses,
Best imperial and common Pins,
Heming & Son's sup. sewing Needles and Bodkins,
Steel arched Pinushions and key Rings,
Masks, fancy Boxes and toy Watches,
Shoe Horns, Snuff Boxes and fancy Prints,
Musical Boxes and Harmonicas,
Percussion Caps, Bamboo Canes,
Playing Cards, Blank Books and writing Paper,
Silver pencil Cases and plated Castors,
Spectacles, tea Bells, finger Rings, shirt Studs,
Beed Reticules, hair and tooth Brushes,
Best Buck, Beaver, Horsekin and Silk Gloves,
White Fringes, cotton Cards, Braids, col. and black,
Visiting Cards, Pocket Books,
Cologne Water, in fancy bottles,
Ditto extra fine,
Antique Oil, Milk of Roses and Preston Salts,
Double and amber Lavender Water,
Coral, Powder Puffs and Boxes,
Shaving Boxes and Britannia Tumblers.
Fayetteville, April 3. 74tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.
R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.
Fayetteville, June 1. 51tf.

Richard Maynard & Co.
HAVE just opened at their Store, directly opposite Willkings & Co's Auction Store, a fresh and general assortment of
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Hatters' Materials, &c.
Which they offer on moderate terms.
Country Physicians and Merchants will do well to call and examine their assortment.
April 3. 74tf.

Notice.
THE Subscriber having disposed of his Manufacturing Establishment and most of his Stock of Shoes, with a view of changing his business, requests all those indebted to him to call and settle before the 1st of May, as after that time, his remaining accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.
W. L. HAWLEY.
P. S.—He may be found at his old Stand, a few doors East of Market Square, where he will keep on hand
Sole and upper LEATHER,
Calf and Kip Skins,
Coach and Hatters' Linings, in variety,
Hog Skins, facing and padding Skins,
Skirting and harness Leather, &c.
With an assortment of GROCERIES, &c.
Fayetteville, March 26. 70tf.

NEW FIRM.
THE Subscribers inform their former customers in Trade, and intend transacting the Mercantile Business under the Firm of
LOCKE & BAUGHAN.
Their stock consists of a very general assortment, and they pledge themselves to dispose of their goods at the most moderate prices for cash or country produce. Their store is in the Brick range of Buildings, North side of Person street, near Liberty Post.
WILLIAM LOCKE,
C. T. BAUGHAN.
Fayetteville, 4th February, 1832. 66-4f.

N. E. RUM.
Also in Store,
Bbls No 1, 2 & 3 MACKEREL, and half bbls No 1 ditto. For sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
April 17. 76tf.

Wrapping Paper.
200 Reams landing from Boat Clarendon, for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
April 17. 75-4f.

Factorage and Commission BUSINESS.
THE Subscriber having for the present, opened an Office at his Dwelling House, on the corner of Dick and Russell streets, and provided himself with Warehouses in Campbellton, is prepared to carry on his business as usual.
All kinds of Produce received and sold or forwarded, as may be directed. Goods and Merchandise received and forwarded, together with all other business, pertaining to a general commission agency. He will also attend to the offering for discount, renewal and payment of notes at the different Banks in this place, to which branch of his business he will give particular attention, and flatters himself that from his general knowledge of the business of the place, he will be able to give satisfaction to his employers.
JOSEPH BAKER.
Fayetteville, June 27. 34tf.

Summer Arrangement.
Passage to Baltimore, Petersburg and Richmond.
The superior STEAM BOATS Pocahontas, Capt. Henderson, and Conway, Capt. Turner, will leave the Steam Boat Wharf at Market Square, on Friday evenings—commencing the 30th inst.—at 6 o'clock, for Baltimore.—Returning, will leave Baltimore, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 9 o'clock.
The Richmond,
Capt. Chapman, will leave Norfolk for Richmond and Petersburg, at sunrise, on the mornings of Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.—Returning, will leave Richmond at the same hour, on Wednesday, Friday and Sunday—and put passengers, bound to the North, on board the Baltimore Boat the same evenings. All baggage at the risk of the owner or owners.
The FREIGHT Steam Boats,
Virginia & Norfolk,
Will alternately leave Norfolk for Baltimore and Richmond, every Monday or Tuesday, as freight may be ordered.
JAMES FERGUSON, Agent.
March 26. 78-6tf.

ICE.
ON and after Monday next, ICE will be for sale at the Subscriber's Store, every day except Sunday, at the following prices.
To families taking a certain quantity every day 4 cents per lb.
To persons taking it occasionally 6 cents.
Hotels, Boarding Houses, &c., furnished at rates varying according to the quantity taken. Arrangements will be made to furnish regular customers with a supply for Sunday on Saturday night.
DAVID SHAW.
May 1, 1832.

NEW FIRM.
THE Subscribers respectfully announce to their friends and the public, that they have purchased the Stock of Goods of Mr. Duncan Smith, and intend conducting the Tailoring Business under the Firm of
SMITH & McDONALD.
Two doors south of Market Square, where they request all to come and examine for themselves.
Their Stock consists of a very general assortment of Blue, Black and Olive Saxony, best plain and MERES assorted, superior quality, CAMLETS, and all gured VELVETS, VESTINGS, CLOTHS, &c. Also, a necessary TRIMMINGS, of the best kind. Also, a great variety of Sewing and Darning NEEDLES, BODKINS, &c. They pledge themselves to execute all their Goods at the most moderate prices, and in a workmanlike manner.
DANIEL SMITH,
JNO. MACDONALD.
Fayetteville, July 5, 1832. 83-6tf.

NOTICE.
THE Subscribers having been appointed Attorneys for Williams & Fenn, and J. C. Fenn & Co. and W. W. Williams, request all persons indebted to said parties, by note or account, to make payment to them.
If the claims are not settled within a short period, they will be placed in the hands of proper persons for collection.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
May 22, 1832. 81tf.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1832.
John B. Kelly } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,
vs. } Leved on Land.
Dugald McMillan. }
Appearing to the Court, that the Defendant in this case resides out of the State, Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks, in the Carolina Observer, that the Defendant appear at next Court on the third Monday in August, at the Court House in Carthage, and then and there reply and plead to issue, otherwise judgment will be entered against him agreeably to the Plaintiff's demand.
CORN'S DOWD, Clk.
June 11, 1832. 84-6wp.

H. MacLaurin.
MAY be found at Mr. Latta's Store, sixth door east from Market Square, north side of the street leading to Clarendon Bridge, where he will be happy to serve those who may favor him with their confidence, in the renewal or payment of Notes, at either of the Banks in this place.
Fayetteville, Feb. 21, 1832. 68-4f.

25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by
J. MUNN.
March 13. 71tf.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,
HAS just received a general assortment of fresh and genuine Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hatters' Materials, &c. &c., which he offers for sale on reasonable terms, at his store in Mac Rae's Long Building, Hay street, two doors east of the Post Office, among which are the following:
Arrow Root, Arsenic, Annatto, Aloes, Alcohol, Acids, Acetic, Benzoic, Salpêtre, Muriatic, Nitrous, Oxalic, Prussic, Tartaric, Glycerine, Sulphuric, do. Nitrous, Bark, Peruvian, Angustura, Cassia, Balsams, Copaiva, do. Solidified, do. Tolu, do. Peru, Catamel, Cantharides, Camp or Colchicum, Canstic, Lunar, do. common, Cinnamon, Cubeb, Chloride of Lime, do. of Soda, Cream Tartar, Epsom Salts, Ergot, Extracts, Belladonna, Cicuta, Dandelion, Hyoscimus, Gentian, Colocynthis, Jalap, Glauber Salts, Gums, Arabic, Assafoetida, Elastic, Gamboge, Myrrh, Shellac, Tragacanth, Hydriodate of Potash, Iodine, Iceland Moss, Ipecacuanha, Isinglass, Jalap, Liquorice, Musk, Magnesia, lump, Calined and Henry's; Oils, Almond, Castor, Olive, Annis, Burghamot, Cloves, Cinnamon, Lemon, Peppermint, Savin, Opium, Quassia, Red Precipitate, Rhubarb, Rochelle Salts, Preston Salts, Sulphate of Quinine, Emetine, Piperine, Elaterium, Sulphate and Acetate of Morphine, Tartar Emetic, Vitriol, white, do. green, do. blue; Congress Water, Patent Medicines, a general assortment, and a great variety of miscellaneous articles.
November 15. 54tf.

Dr. J. H. Dickson,
Has just received the following new and valuable articles:
Comp'd Chlorine Tooth Wash,
Concentrated disinfecting solution of chloride of Soda,
Moxon's effervescing Magnesia,
Lime Juice of a superior quality.
May 1. 78tf.

Just Received,
25 Bbls. and half bbls. No. 2, MACKEREL,
40 ditto ditto 3, ditto,
75 casks Thomastown LIME.
THOMAS FULLER.
November 15. 54tf.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber having removed to Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally, as Commission and Forwarding Agent. He has the use of a large Wharf with a convenient Warehouse, and hopes by strict attention to please all who may favor him with their business.
JONES FULLER.
Refer to Messrs. Thos. J. Curtis, O. P. St. and W. Whitehead.
July 26. 56tf.

25 Kegs cut NAILS, assorted from 4d to 20d, just received and for sale by
J. MUNN.
March 13. 71tf.

Molasses, &c.
Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,
18 hds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
18 tierces do. do. do.
Boxes No. 1 & 2 HERRINGS.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
For sale by
April 20, 1832. 77tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY STORE.
CAMPBELL & McNAIR,
INFORM their regular and other customers as well as the public in general, that their spring supply of **FANCY DRY GOODS,**
Has arrived. Among their assortment will be found all that is new and fashionable,—all of which will be offered at reduced prices, by wholesale or retail.
H. CAMPBELL, Jr.
NEILL McNAIR.
April 17, 1832. 76tf.

NEW CHEAP FANCY DRY GOODS STORE.
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.
HENRY L. JONES,
HAS just received by the last arrivals from New York and Philadelphia, a Large and Elegant supply of **FASHIONABLE SUMMER GOODS,** comprising a very extensive assortment of *English, German, French, Italian, Swiss, India, and American Dry Goods,* selected with the utmost care from the latest Importations for the Spring of 1832, and which he offers to WHOLESALE and RETAIL PURCHASERS, as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. Among his assortment will be found all that is NEW and FASHIONABLE, comprising in part the following:
EXTRA super blue and black Saxony Cloths,
Ditto Olive, drab, Oxford mixt and steel gray ditto.
Handsome silver gray and drab Cassimere,
Fine dark and steel mixt Sattinets,
2 cases low priced ditto, assorted colors,
A great variety of extra fine Valencia, Marseilles, and Swansdown Vesting. Black & fancy col'd Silk do. Rich, heavy, plain and cut silk velvet Vestings, A large & BEAUTIFUL SELECTION of FANCY CALICOES, of EVERY DESCRIPTION, and UNUSUALLY CHEAP, Green, white and red Flannels, fine and low priced, Fine gauze and Welsh ditto, assorted, Scarlet and colored Cloth Shawls,
Tartan and Caroline Plaids, handsome patterns, Superior blue Circassians, for Ladies' cloaks,
2 cases 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, whole & demi pieces, 7-4, 8-4, 9-4 and 10-4 table Diaper,
5-4 & 6-4 super Irish Sheetting. Russia & Scotch do. 3-4, 7-8 & 4-4 brown and bleached Duck,
1 case really fine bird-eye Diaper. 1 do. Russia do. 2 cases super 6-4 cambric dimity
1 do low priced furniture ditto
2 cases super plain & fig'd blk bombazettes
1 case super colored circassians, for children
4 cases low priced Leghorn bonnets. 1 do extra fine 4-4 5-4 and 6-4 fine and low priced jaconet muslins 4-4 5-4 and 6-4 corded and checked do